PALÆSTRA

NOVA SERMONIS LATINI

PALÆSTRA;

HOC EST

RATIO PRORSUS NOVA

LINGUAM LATINAM

VIVÆ VOCIS ADMINICULO, SIVE IN LUDIS SIVE EXTRA EOSDEM, FACILE IUCUNDEQUE DOCENDI ET DISCENDI.

Pars Curriculi Tusculani Prima

COMMENTUS EST AC CONCINNAVIT

ARCADIUS AVELLANUS,

HUNGARUS.

EDITIO SECUNDA

TRIPARTITA EMENDATA, AUCTA & LOCUPLETATA.

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LITTERÆ ROMANÆ.

MAIUSCULÆ & MINUSCULÆ

A a,	B b,	C c,	D d,	E e,	F f,	G g,	H h,	I i,
ah,	ba,	ka,	da,	a,	eff,	ga,	hah,	ee,
L l,	M m,	N n,	O o,	P p,	Qu qu,	R r,	S s,	T t,
ell,	emm,	enn,	o,	pa,	koo,	err,	ess,	ta,
V v,	(U u),	X x,	Y y,	Z z.				
va,	(oo),	iks,	ipsilon,	za.				

VOCALES

a, e, æ, i, o, œ, u, y; all others are *consonants.*

SONUS LITTERARUM

I. VOCALIUM

As a language is but a chain of *sounds*, and letters are but signs of these sounds, they must be uttered, especially in Latin, very clearly and distinctly.

A vowel, sometimes alone, sometimes with another vowel, more frequently with one or more consonants, makes a syllable. A syllable, which is formed by *two* vowels, is called a *diphthong* (diphthongus), as: ***aut***, ***haud***, ***ceu***, ***seu***, &c., which in English spelling would sound: out, howd, keh-oo (but contracted into one sound), seh-oo.

A vowel, consequently a syllable, is either ***short*** or ***long***. By this we mean, that it takes shorter or longer time to pronounce it, but this does not affect the *sound* of the letters, as it does in English. Whether short or long, ***a*** is ***a***, ***e*** is ***e***, ***i*** is ***i***, &c., we only ***stretch*** the same sound, as if adding one or two additional vowels of the same kind, thus: ***a***, short; ***aa***, long; ***e***, short, ***ee***, long. ***Examples for the vowels***: pap*á* (*a*, *á*); ag*a*in (*e*, *é*); qu*i*n*i*ne (keenin, *i*, *í*); tromb*o*ne (*o*, *ó*); f*u*ll m*oo*n (*u*, *ú*). For ***y*** and unaccented ***u*** we have no examples in English, the student must be referred to French and German. Latin ***sylva***, ***syllaba***, Sylla, Sibylla, hyems, and ***lubet***, quæs*u*mus, opt*u*mus (in old spelling), and all other words of this kind, are pronounced so far as the ***y*** and the marked ***u***-s are concerned, with French ***u***, or German ***ü***.

There are two compounded vowels in Latin ***æ*** and ***œ***, their sound is simple ***e***.

We do not mark the *qnantity* (shortness, longness) of the syllables, because:

1st, it has absolutely no bearing upon speech and upon prose.

2nd, its sole domain is in poetry (prosody).

3rd, it cannot be forced under cast iron rules.

4th, much of it is controverted, and not agreed upon by the Romans themselves.

5th, since it is unsettled, it becomes the source of useless vexation, pedantry, an unjustifiable drudge for teachers and students alike, not to speak of the unseemly appearance it gives to our school-books.

II. CONSONATIUM

Latin consonants are sounded like English, except the following:

C is always *k*; *G* is always hard, as in *get*; *H* is not quite so strong as in English; *J* is not a Latin letter, therefore not to be used; *K* only occurs in a very few words; *R* must be pronounced forcibly, rolling it with the tip of the tongue, like the second *r* in the English word *arrears*. *S* never changes into *z*. *T*, "dry," as in *hit*. *V*, like in English *v*, and it also stands for *u*, this latter being a modification of *v*. *X*, iks, is always *ks*, never *gz*.

Ch, ka-hah, corresponds to German *ch*.

Ph, pa-hah, and *rh*, err-hah, like English.

Th, ta-hah, like *t*, and *h* separately, nearly like in "me*t h*im".

Of these *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, are called *liquids*, *h* aspirant, *s* sibilant, all the others *mutes*. *X* is a double consonant.

ACCENTUS

This word means something like *be*-singing a word, as all speech is more or less a song.

As a general rule, the stress, or accent, in Latin lies on the syllable before the last, as in English *piano*. A vowel before another being short, like in nouns ending in *io*, the accent shifts to the next backward, as: na'tio. Whenever such change occurs, we shall mark the accented vowel, as: húmilis. In long words there may be two accents, as: recónciliatiónibus. —Accent is usually on a long vowel, but not always. In quæsívimus, accent is on long *í*, dídimus, pátina, it rests on a short vowel. Nearly every new syllable attached to a word shifts the accent forward or backward, as: húmilis, humílitas, humilitáte, humilitatéque. The two unaccen-syllables (endings) *que* and *ne* draw the accent upon the next preceding syllable, as; hominúm*que*, habét*ne*; but their are exceptions. We shall endeavor to mark the accent on each new word and on new endings, until they become familiar. Hearing and practice will be the best teachers.

PENSUM PRIMUM.

LESSON FIRST.

Punctum.

Punctum *hoc*[1]

Punctum *illud*[2]

Punctum hoc *est* *A*

Punctum illud est *B*.

Quid[3] est hoc ? — Hoc est punctum ! — Quid est illud ? — Illud est punctum ! — *Est* hoc punctum ? — *Ita*[4] est ; hoc est punctum. — Est illud punctum ?

Quod[5] punctum est *istud* (hoc) ? — Istud est punctum *A*. Quod punctum est illud ? — Est illud punctum *B* ?

Punctum *A* est ***parvum***.[6] Punctum *B* est ***magnum***.[7]

Est punctum *A* parvum ? — Ita est ; punctum *A* est parvum. — Est *étiam*[8] punctum *B* parvum ? — *Non* est ; punctum *B non* est parvum *sed*[9] magnum. — Quod punctum est parvum ? — quod est magnum ?

Quale[10] est punctum *A* ? Quale est punctum *B* ? — Est*ne*[11] punctum *A* parvum ? — Est ! — Hoc*ne* *an*[12] illud punctum est parvum ? — *Hoc* est parvum. — Quale est illud ? — Quod

1. This.—2. That.—3. What ?—4. Yes ! Thus it is.—5. Which ?—6. Small. —7. Large, big, great.—8. Also, too.—9. But ; not, no—but.—10. What kind ?—11. *-ne*, a particle of asking, or interrogative ; no equivalent in English. Something like : isn't it, that . . . ?—12. *or*, interrogative, like : this

punctum est illud *quod*[13] est magnum? — Punctum illud, quod est magnum, est *B*.

Quid est? — Est *punctum*; est *pensum*.
Quod est? — Est *A*; est *B*.
Quale est? — Est *magnum*; est *parvum*.

Hoc[14] est *línea:* ————

Etiam hoc est línea: ————————————————

Línea *hæc* ———A——— est *A*; línea *autem*[15] illa est *B*. ☞ ——————B——————

A — brevis   B — longa

Quid est hoc? — Hoc est línea. — Quid est illud? — Etiam illud est linea. — Qu*æ* línea est hæc? — Línea hæc est *A*. — Ill*a* autem? — Illa est línea *B*. — Qual*is* est línea ist*a*? — Línea ista est brevis. —

C — brevis *et ténuis*[16]   D — longa et *crassa*[17]

Linea hæc, *quæ* est brevis, est étiam ténuis. — Estne étiam *ea* ténuis quæ est longa? — Qualis est ea? Quæ linea est crassa?

E — brevis, ténuis &[18] *recta*   F — longa, crassa & *curva*[19]

Est linea *E* brevis? Est ea*dem*[20] étiam crassa? — Non est; est brevis, sed crassa non est. — Quæ est crassa? Crassa est ea, quæ est étiam longa & curva.

or that?—13. It is a relative pron. here: (*that*, illud) *which*, quod.—14. This (*thing* which you see).—15. No equivalent in English; the nearest, perhaps, are: *while* (that one), *on the other hand*, *in its turn*.—16. Thin.—17. Thick.—18. Monogram of *et*; straight.—19. Crooked.—20. -*dem*, an emphatic part-

PENSUM PRIMUM

Hæc, ista,
ea, illa,
quæ,
qualis,

• Punctum ténu*e*. ● Punct*um* crass*um*.

● rotundum □ quadratum

Hoc, quod est *rotundum,* est punctum; sed illud, quod rotundum non est, est quadratum.

Hic,
iste,
qui
qualis

○ A círculus magn*us*

ille
is

○ B círculus parv*us*

Etiam hoc est rotundum, sed punctum non est. — Hoc est círculus. — Circulus *hic* est *A*, ille *autem* est *B*; circulus *A* est magn*us,* círculus autem *B* est parvus. — Qu*i* círculus est parvus ? Qual*is* est círculus *A* ? — Est hoc (•) rotundum ? — Est! Est hoc círculus magnus *an* parvus ?—Non est ; hoc *nec*[21] circulus magnus est *nec* parvus, *sed* punctum parvum.

Quid est illud, quod nec punctum est, nec circulus, ne*que*[22] linea ? Illud, quod nec punctum est, nec circulus, neque linea, est quadratum.

icle: that *same*.—21. Neither—nor, but . . .—22. A particle, equivalent to *et*, here *neque*, nor yet.

GRAMMATICA.

There are no articles in Latin.

All Latin nouns are either masculine, feminine, or neuter.

The gender of the nouns in most cases is indicated by their endings. Nouns ending in *us* are generally (not always) *masculine* (m.), those in *a* are feminine (f.), and *um* indicates neuter (n.) gender. Circul*us*, accordingly, is m.; line*a*, f., while punct*um*, quadratum, and pensum are neuter.

PALÆSTRA

Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, thus: Circul*us* parv*us*, line*a* parv*a*, quadr*atum* parv*um*. A great number of adjectives end in *us*, *a*, *um*, but not *all* of them. When an adjective has one of these endings attached, it is an evidence that it will also take the other two. We may call this class Group *A*. Such are: prim*us*, magn*us*, parv*us*, rect*us*, curv*us*, &c. Another class, or Group *B*, are those which will *not* take *us*, *a*, *um*, but *is*, *is*, *e*, like ténu*is* (m.), ténu*is*, (f.), and ténu*e*, (n.). These are called adjectives of *two* endings, because in masc. and in fem. they have but one ending *is*, and *e* in neuter; hence we say: ténu*is*, ténu*e*. Ex.: Pensum hoc est prim*um*, quod non est long*um* sed brev*e*.

Hic, hæc, hoc; iste, ista. istud; ille, illa, illud, are demonstrative pronouns. The first two point nearest, the last farthest. *Is*, *ea*, *id*, this one. The three endings refer to three genders.

Quid? is an interrogative for a noun; *quod* is the interrogative for the difference between that and another noun; *qualis*, *qualis*, *quale*, is an interrogative for an adjective (*qual*ity). Hence, if we ask *quid* est hoc? we must answer with a noun: est *pensum;* if we ask *quod* pensum est hoc? we shall answer: pensum hoc est *primum*, or punctum hoc est *A*, or the name of the thing; if we ask: *quale* est pensum primum? we answer with an adjective: pensum primum est *breve*.

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

(The students are requested to supply the endings. No answer is valid, which merely says "*Ita est*," or "*Non est*;" the answer must be exhaustive. Copy the questions, with the endings supplied, on one column, and opposite to each write the answer. Teachers, please enforce this rule for all future exercises!)

1. Est hoc pensum prim . . ?—2. Qual . . est punctum prim . . ?—3. Estne punctum *B* parv . . ?—4. Qu . . est ea linea qu . . est long . . ?—5. Qual . . est ist . . ● punctum?—6. Qual . . est ist . . linea ▬ ?—7. Est circulus ille, qu . . est *A*, parv . . ?—8. Est circulus linea? Qual . . ?—9. Estne quadratum linea curv . . ?—10. Estne hoc (◯) punctum an quadratum? qu . . est?—11. Linea h . . est —— brev . . & ténu . .; estne étiam curv . . ? qual . . est?—12. Estne pensum ist . ., qu . . est prim . ., long . . an brev . . ?

PENSUM SECUNDUM

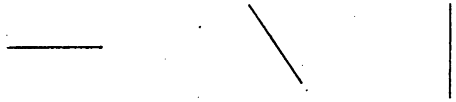
Pensum istud non est primum sed secundum. Pensum primum est *unum*;[1] étiam pensum secundum est unum, unum et unum *sunt duo;* pensum primum & secundum sunt pens*a* duo.

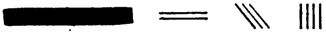
A — Hoc[2] est *líttera A; A* est líttera un*a;* étiam *B* est líttera una; sed *A* et *B* sunt lítter*æ* du*æ; A, B, C,* sunt litteræ *tres; A, B, C* & *D,* sunt litteræ *quatuor.* — *Quot*[3] litteræ sunt *A* & *C? B, D, A? A, B, C, D?*

Sed líttera *A,* quæ est una, est étiam prim*a, B* est secund*a, C tértia, D* quar*ta, Z* autem est *última.* — Quæ est líttera tértia? — quæ prima? *Quota*[4] est *B*? — quota *Z?*

1 2 3 4

a a, B B B, c c, d d d d, z z. — Prim*æ* du*æ* líttér*æ* sunt *a* parv*æ*; quartæ sunt quátuor *d* parv*æ*; últimæ autem sunt duæ *z,* étiam parvæ. Qual*es* sunt litteræ quartæ? Quot*æ* litteræ sunt tres? — quotæ sunt duæ?



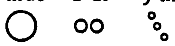


Quot*a* est ea linea quæ est plana & crassa? Quotæ líneæ sunt duæ? — tres? — quatuor? — Quot & quales sunt illæ líneæ quæ sunt últimæ? —

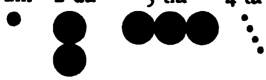
1. One. — 2. This *thing,* which I am drawing or showing. — 3. How many? — 4. An interrogative for ordinal numerals; it has no English equi-

Quotæ líneæ sunt obliquæ? — planæ? — perpendicular*es*? — Est linea ea, quæ est prima, perpendicularis? Quotæ **sunt** e*æ* qu*æ* *sunt* perpendiculares?

1-mus 2-di 3-tii 4-ti

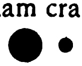
 Hic[5] sunt círcul*i*. Círculus prim*us* est magnus; círcul*i* secund*i* sunt parv*i* & plan*i*; terti*i* sunt obliqu*i*, quarti autem, seu[6] últimi sunt perpendicular*es*. — Quot*i* círculi sunt plani? obliqui? — Sunt ultimi plani? — qua*les* sunt?

1-um 2-da 3-tia 4-ta

 Punctum primum est unum. Puncta secund*a* sunt duo; *hæc*, qu*æ* sunt duo, sunt étiam perpendicular*ia*; terti*a* sunt plan*a*, quart*a* autem, quæ sunt ultim*a*, sunt obliqu*a*. Quot*a* puncta sunt plana? perpendicularia? Quota sunt magna? parva? Quali*a* sunt última? Qu*æ* sunt magna?

 Ist*i* duo círculi sunt magni. *Uter*[7] est parvus? *Ne*uter[8] est parvus: uter*que*[9] est magnus; *ambo*[10] sunt magni.

 Hic sunt duæ & duæ lineæ. Utr*æ* sunt ténu*es*? — utræ curvæ? Sunt*ne* istæ ambæ lineæ breves? — étiam crassæ? Utra est obliqua?

 Sunt utr*a*que ista puncta magna? Utr*um* est parvum? Utrum est rotundum? Suntne ambo magna? Qual*e* est id quod est primum?

valent, unless we are alloved to say "the how many-*eth*?"—5. Here.—6. Or, that is.— Which of the two?—8. Not either, neither.—9. Each of the two.—10. Both.

GRAMMATICA.

All changes in Latin words are effected by their endings. This lesson presents the first of these by changing nouns and accompanying adjectives and other parts of speech from *singular* into *plural*. Nouns, adjectives, and

pronouns in their original form are said to be in the Nominative case (Casus Nominativus). Littera, linea, circulus, punctum, pensum are in the Nominative singular (Nominativus singularis); litter*æ* line*æ*, circul*i*, punct*a*, pens*a* are in the Nominative plural (Nominativus pluralis). Hence, it follows:

That the ending { *us*, *a*, *um* } in singular, changes into { *i*, *æ*, *a* } in plural.

Adjectives assume the endings of the ***gender*** and of the ***number*** of the nouns, as: Circul*us* magn*us*, circul*i* magn*i*; line*a* rect*a*, line*æ* rect*æ*; punct*um*, rotund*um*, punct*a* rotund*a*. Adjective endings, therefore, are:

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
oblíqu- magn- parv- rect- plan- un- secund-	us (*m.*) a (*f.*) um (*n.*)	oblíqu- curv- crass- prim- térti- magn- parv-	i (*m.*) æ (*f.*) a (*n.*)

OTHER ADJECTIVES

m.	*f.*	*n.*
brev*is*,	brev*is*,	brev*e*
ténu*is*,	ténu*is*,	ténu*e*
PLURAL.		
brev*es*,	brev*es*,	brév*ia*
ténu*es*,	ténu*es*,	tenú*ia*

Du*o*, du*æ*, du*o*, }
Amb*o*, amb*æ*, amb*o*, } Irregular. Plural only.
Tr*es*, tr*es*, tr*ia*, }

Quot is an interrogative (asking) adjective for the numerals as ***unum***, ***duo***, ***tria***: it has no endings.— ***Quotus***, ***a***, ***um***, is a regular adj.

Uter has: Ut*er*, utr*a*, utr*um*; plural, utr*i*, utr*æ*, utr*a*. *Ne*uter and uterque are like ***uter***.

Pronouns: ***Qui*** (m.), ***quæ*** (f.), ***quod*** (n.), are called ***relative*** pronouns, ***i.e.*** ***bringing back*** the thing we just spoke about; thus: circulus qui . . ., linea quæ . . . They are often preceded by ***demonstrative***, or ***pointing out*** pronouns, like: ***is***, ***ea***, ***id***; ***ille***, ***illa***, ***illud***, &c., as: circulu*s* ***ille***, qu*i* . . .; littera ista, quæ; is, qui; ***id***, quod . . . but ***qui***, ***quæ***, ***quod*** is also used as interrogative: ***qui*** for male (masculine) ***things*** only; ***quæ*** both for feminine persons and things; ***quod*** only to differenciate between neuter things, ***i. e.*** which? ***Qualis***, an inerrogative of adjectives, ***i. e.*** of ***quality***, no equivalent in English: we circumscribe it thus: ***what kind? of what sort?***

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
Hic,	hæc,	hoc.	H*i*,	h*æ*,	h*æc*
Qui,	quæ,	quod.	Qu*i*,	qu*æ*,	qu*æ*
Qualis,	qualis,	quale.	Qual*es*,	qual*es*,	qual*ia*
Is,	ea,	id.	I*i*,	e*æ*,	e*a*
Iste,	ista,	istud.	Ist*i*,	ist*æ*,	ist*a*
Ille,	illa,	illud.	Ill*i*,	ill*æ*,	ill*a*

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

1. Estne hoc pensum prim . ., an tert . . ?—2. Qu . . est hoc (*A*) ? — 3. Qu . . sunt du . . prim . . litter . . ? — 4. Estne Z litter . . prim . . an quart . . ? quot . . est ? — 5. Quot & qual . . sunt ist . . ▬ line . . —6. Utr . . pens . . est ist . . prim . . an secund . . ? — 7. Utr . . pens . . est long . . ? utr . . brev . . ? — 8. Qual . . sunt ist . . line . . ═ ? — 9. Qual . . est ill . . punct . . qu . . est secund . . (● ·)? — 10. Sunt h . . amb . . line . . perpendicular . . (| —) ? — utr . . est ? — 11. Sunt utr-que h . . circul . . (o o) magn . . ? — 12. Estne ut . . rotund . . ?

EXAMPLES FOR INTERROGATIVE, DEMONSTRATIVE AND RELATIVE PRONOUNS:

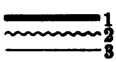
Qui circulus est *iste?*—Circulus iste, *qui* est parvus, est *B.*—*Quales* sunt circuli *illi, qui* sunt ultimi ? *Quæ* linea est crassa ? — *Ea* linea est crassa *quæ est D.* Sunt etiam *illæ* lineæ crassæ *quæ* sunt perpendiculares ?— Quid est *istud quod* est rotundum, punctum an circulus ?— *Illud* primum parvum, *quod* est rotundum, non est circulus sed punctum.— *Qualia* sunt *illa* puncta *quæ* sunt ultima ?

Is, *qui* . . .— ea, *quæ* . . .—id, *quod* . . .— ii, *qui* . . . — eæ, *quæ* . . .— ea, quæ . . .— hic, *qui* . . .— hæc, quæ . . .— hoc, *quod* . . .—hi, *qui* . . .—hæ, *quæ* . . .—hæc, *quæ* . . .&c.

PENSUM TERTIUM

═══ Duæ lineæ *parallelæ* & duo párv*uli*[1] circuli obliqui O O, sunt  *cylindrus.*[2] Duæ linéo*læ*[3] obliquæ , sunt *cuspis;*[4] hæc, atque cylindrus sunt  penicillus.[5]

Cylindrus perpendicularis et linéola sunt  *candela.*[6] Cylindrus ténuis et longus atque duæ lineæ curvæ sunt  *báculus;*[7] baculus brevis autem est ba-ci*l*lus.

 Linea prima est *super*[8] líne*am* secund*am*; linea secunda est super líneam térti*am*. Linea secunda est *infra*[9] primam, tértia autem infra secundam. Linea curva, quæ est secunda, est *inter*[10] crass*am* et ténu*em*; línea illa est inter du*as* line*as*.

Duæ lineæ obliquæ *faciunt*[11] ∧ *angulum*. Hæ duæ lineæ super unam planam faciunt △ *triángulum.*[12] Triángulum *habet*[13] *tres* ángul*os*. Linea ea, quæ est inter lítter*as* *A* et *B*, est *latus*[14] unum; ea, quæ est inter lítteras *A* et *C* est latus *álterum* (secundum); ea autem, quæ est infra duas obliquas, estque plana, facit *fundum.*[15]

A
B△C

○△○ Triángulum hoc est inter du*os* circulos.

1. Parv*ul*us, *a*, *um*; the syllable *ul*, adds to this adjective a diminutive meaning, like *ie* in English when we say "bird*ie*", for "bird", or *tiny* little. —2. A cylinder.—3. Liné*ola*, diminutive, just like parv*ul*us.—4. A point. —5. A pencil.—6. A candle; in which it stands is *candelabrum*. A cane, a stick; baci*l*lus, is diminutive, like the above.—8. Over, on, above, upon.— 9. Under, below, beneath.—10. Between, among.—11. Make, do, *they* make, *they* do.—12, A triangle.—13. Has (he, she, it) has.—14. *Side*, a neuter noun, for this reason we say "un*um*", alter*um*, secund*um*.—15. Fund*us*, bottom,

△○ Triángulum istud est *iuxta*[16] círcul*um*.

—○— Círculus hic est inter duas líneas brev*es*.

□○ Quid est iuxta circulum *hunc*?[17]

△— Quid est iuxta lineam *hanc*?[18]

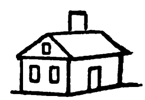
○ Quid est super quadratum istud?
□ *Ubi*[19] est quadratum?

●—● Linea ista est inter du*o* punct*a*.



Hic sunt duo circuli, super *quos*[20] est linea crassa & recta, super *quam*[21] sunt puncta tria. Ista tria puncta sunt super illam lineam, quæ est inter puncta & circulos.





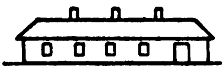
DOMUS.

Ubi est triángulum? — Ubi est quadratum? Triángulum super quadratum facit dom*um*.[22] Quid facit domum?—Triángulum super quadratum atque duo quadrat*a* magna *ob*longa[23] fáciunt domum. Tria quadrata parva sunt *fenestræ*[24] tres. Quadratum illud oblongum, quod est super alterum, est *tectum*,[25] super tectum est *caminus*;[26] illud autem quadratum parvum, quod est infra tectum, est *iánua*.[27]—Domus *hæc* habet unum tectum, unum caminum, qui est super tectum, unam iánuam atque tres fenestras parvas.

Domus ista est *casa*,[28] *quia* est parva. Domus magna non est casa sed *palátium*.[29]— Quid est casa?—palátium?

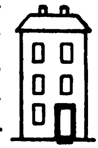
foundation.—16. Beside, along, at.—17. It is *hic*, standing after preposition *iuxta*.—18. *Hæc*, after *iuxta*, the same would be after *super*, *inter*, *infra*.—19. Where?—20. *Qui*, on account of *super*.—21. *Quæ*, on account of *super*.—22. A house; it is a *feminine* noun.—23. Oblong, lengthened.—24. *Fenestra*, a window.—25. Roof, cover.—26. A chimney.—27. A door.—28. A small house, or cottage.—29. A palace.—30. Lat*us*, *a*, *um*, wide, broad.—31. Hú-

PENSUM TERTIUM



LATA & HUMILIS

Domus ista est *lata*;[30] ista autem nec lata est nec *humilis*,[31] sed *alta* et *angusta*. Domus lata habet tres latos caminos super tectum, alta autem *tantum*[32] duos. Tectum, quod est super domum altam & angustam est altum, sed illud, quod est super humilem et latam, est húmile.—Qual*e* est tectum, quod est super casam ?



ALTA & ANGUSTA



MENSA



SELLA

Ubi est sella ?—Est candela super sellam ? Super quam sellam est báculus ? Et mensa & sella habent quatuor *pedes*.[33] Etiam*ne* domus habent pedes ?

Palátia habent magnas iánuas, latas fenestras, mensas quadratas et étiam rotundas ; habent étiam sellas & altas & húmiles. Iánuæ, quas palátia habent, habent duas *valvas* ;[34] *tales* iánuæ sunt *fores*, vel *óstia*, ósti*um* autem magnum est *porta*.[35]

mil*is*, *e*, low ; alt*us*, *a*, *um*, high, tall ; angust*us*, *a*, *um*, narrow.—32. Adv. it does not change its form, *only*.—33. Pedes is in plural, in sing. it is *pes*, a foot.—34. A door-leaf *fores*, plur. only, a two leaved door ; *ostium*, a large door, main entrance.—35. A gate, also door, large.

GRAMMATICA.

Any form in which a noun, an adjective or pronoun may occur is called a *casus* (falling), a case. The first, or common, forms of the nouns and adjectives we have seen, were line*a*, circul*us*, pens*um* ; long*a*, magn*us*, and prim*um* ; in plural : line*æ*, circul*i*, pens*a*, etc. This *casus* is called *Casus Nominativus*, a naming fall, or in grammatical language : the Nominative Case, be it singular or plural.

There are several such *cases*, each expressed by *endings*, i. e. by a syllable or two attached to the stem of the word leaving off all other endings. Thus : *Line-*, *circul-*, *pens-* ; the Nominative endings are *a*, *us*, *um* ; *pl.*, *æ*, *i*, *a*.

The new endings we have here introduced are : *am*, *um*, *em*, plur. *as*, *os*, *es*.

This *casus* is called the *Casus Accusativus*, or charging, accusing case, Accusative. In what do they differ? How are they used? Their names fairly explain it. The *naming* case simply *names* a thing: *candela, baculus, quadratum*; bacul*us* est long*us*, quadrat*um* non est rotund*um*. The *charging* case has two principal applications: 1*st*, when a certain class of prepositions, like *super*, *infra*, *inter*, *iuxta*, etc. occur in a sentence, the noun, adjective, pronoun, to which they refer, will stand in the charging, Accusative, case. Then: *iuxta* mens*am*; sella est *inter* du*as* fenestr*as* et un*am* iánu*am*. So in English: he is between *me* and *her*; we shall not say, he is between I and *she*; *he* is nominative, *me* and *her* accusative. 2nd; after *every verb which is transitive*, i.e. which admits an *object*. Example: *I sleep*, will not take an object, as I cannot ask "What do I sleep?" and answer "I sleep the bed". But I can say: he (Nomin., *subject*) charges *me*. Whom charges he? *me!* He accuses a *man*. *Me*, and *man*, are the *objects* of the transitive verbs *to charge*, to accuse; hence the name *Accusative*, for *me* and *man* are in the accusative case.

Such transitive verbs are *facit*, sing., *faciunt*, plur.; *habet*, sing., *habent*, plur. Whenever they occur, the nouns, adjectives and pronouns, to which they refer, will always stand in Accusative, whether in sing. or in plur.; thus: casa *habet* un*um* camin*um* humil*em*, du*as* fenestr*as* angust*as*, tect*um* húmil*e* atque un*am* iánu*am* parv*am*. Triángulum super quadratum *facit* dom*um*.

THE ENDINGS:

Nominative	sing.	*us, a, um*	Accusative	sing.	*um, am, um*
	plur.	*i, æ, a*		plur.	*os, as, a*

EXAMPLES IN SINGULAR:

Nominative	círcul-		Accusative	círcul-	
	bácul-	*us*		bácul-	*um*
	penicill-			penicill-	

EXAMPLES IN PLURAL:

Nominative	círcul-		Accusative	círcul-	
	bácul-	*i*		bácul-	*os*
	penicill-			penicill-	

PENSUM TERTIUM

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
línea, fenestra, casa,	Acc. sing.	line*am* fenestr*am* cas*am*	líneæ, fenestræ, casæ,	Acc.	line*as* fenestr*as* cas*as*

NEUTER NOUNS

tectum, palátium, triángulum,	Acc. plur.	tect*a* paláti*a* triángul*a*

Neuter nouns and adjectives have Nominatives and Accusatives alike.

Adjectives: { lat*us*, lat*a*, lat*um* / lat*i*, lat*æ*, lat*a* }

Accusative singular: lat*um*, lat*am*, lat*um*
Accusative plural: lat*os*, lat*as*, lat*a*

All adjectives which end in *us*, *a*, *um*, follow this model. Others, like brevis, húmilis, also their interrogative pronoun, *qualis?* and the answer thereto, *talis*, are thus declined:

NOM. SING.	ACC. SING.	NOM. PLUR.	ACC. PLUR.
húmilis,	húmil*em*	húmiles,	húmil*es*
brevis,	brev*em*	breves,	brev*es*
qualis	qual*em*	quales	qual*es*
talis,	tal*em*	tales,	tal*es*

NEUTER

NOM. AND ACC. SING.	NOM. AND ACC. PLUR.
húmile,	humíl*ia*
breve,	brév*ia*
quale,	quál*ia*
tale,	tál*ia*

THEIR ENDINGS:

	m.	*f.*	*n.*		*m.*	*f.*	*n.*
Nom. sing.	is,	is,	e	Nom. plur.	es,	es	ia
Acc. sing.	em,	em,	e	Acc. plur.	es,	es,	ia

OTHER PARTICLES:

NOM. SING.			ACC. SING.		
m.	*f.*	*n.*	*m.*	*f.*	*n.*
hic,	hæc,	hoc	*hunc,*	*hanc,*	*hoc*
iste,	ista,	istud	*istum,*	*istam,*	*istud*
ille,	illa,	illud	*illum,*	*illam,*	*illud*
qui,	quæ,	quod	*quem,*	*quam,*	*quod*
quis,	quæ (qua),	quid	*quem,*	*quam,*	*quid*
is,	ea,	id	*eum,*	*eam,*	*id*

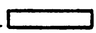
NOM. PLUR.			ACCUS. PLUR.		
m,	*f.*	*n.*	*m.*	*f.*	*n.*
hi,	hæ,	hæc	*hos,*	*has,*	*hæc*
isti,	istæ,	ista	*istos,*	*istas,*	*ista*
illi,	illæ,	illa	*illos,*	*illas,*	*illa*
qui,	quæ,	quæ	*quos,*	*quas,*	*quæ*
qui,	quæ,	quæ	*quos,*	*quas,*	*quæ*
ii,	eæ,	ea	*eos,*	*eas,*	*ea*

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

AD PENSUM TERTIUM.

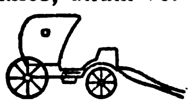
1. Quid facit cylindr . . ?—candel . . ?—2. Ubi est linea tertia ?—secunda ?—3. Quid facit angul . . ?—4. Quid habet triangulum ?—5. Ubi est punctum (●◯) ? —circulus ?—6. Ubi est punctum (◯●△) ?—7. Quid est casa ?—8. Quot & qual. . fenestr. . habet casa ?—quale tectum ?—quot camin. . ?—9. Est candela super tect . . ?—super quid est ?—10. Qualia sunt tecta quæ sunt super palat. . ?—11. Est sella super mens . . ?—ubi est ?—12. Sunt ea, quæ (*those that*) camin. . habent, mensæ & sellæ ? quid sunt ?

PENSUM QUARTUM

 Hic sunt duo círculi. Duo círculi atque *rádii*[1] fáciunt  *rotam.*[2] Inter duas rotas  est *axis.*[3] Super duos axes et quátuor rotas est *capsus*[4] . Quatuor rotæ, duo axes, unus capsus atque *temo*[5] fáciunt *currum*; hoc est currus. Currus, qui habet


Currus

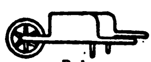
quátuor rotas, duos axes, unum vel duos temo*nes* atque tectum et fenest*ell*as,[6] est


Rheda

rheda.[7] Currus *vero,*[8] qui non quátuor, sed *tantum*[9] duas rotas et *nullum*[10] tectum habet, est

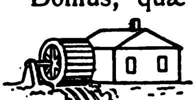

Plaustrum

plaustrum.[11] Est étiam currus qui unam *nónnisi*[12] rotam habet, nullum temo*nem*, sed duos *cápulos,*[13] currus talis est

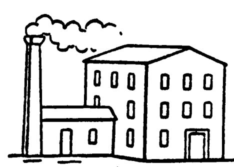

Pabo

pabo.[14]

Domus, quæ iuxta *se* rotam magnam habet, est *mola.*[15]

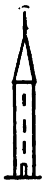

Mola

Domus, autem ea, iuxta quam est caminus *valde*[16] altus et angustus, est


Fábrica

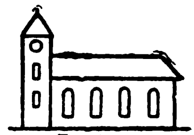
fábrica.[17] Domus vero valde angusta et valde alta, quæ habet tectum *cuspidatum*[18]

1. Rádi*us*, spoke, ray.—2. A wheel.—3. An axle.—4. The body of a wagon.—5. A shaft, a pole of a wagon; currus, a wagon, a vehicle.—6. Fenestella, is a diminutive of *fenestra*.—7. A coach.—8. While a wagon . . . .—9. Only.—10. No, none, not any.—11. A cart.—12. Solely, only, none but . . .—13. *-us*, a handle.—14. A wheelbarrow.—15. A mill.—16. Very.—17. A factory.—18. Pointed; *turris*, tower.—19. Such;

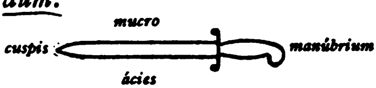

Turris

valde altum, est *turris.*

Sunt étiam domus altæ & latæ, quæ habent unam turr*em*, vel duas turr*es* iuxta se, domus talis[19] est *fanum,* seu *templum.*


Templum

Nonne tectum, quod est super turrem, est cuspidatum? At[20] non tantum tectum habet cúspid*em* sed étiam *sica.* Quid est sica?—Sica est *instrumentum* cuspidatum et acutum *ad pungendum.*[21]



Hoc est *sica.*


Istud est *culter.*

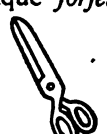
Sica et culter habent manúbria[22] & mucrones; at mucro sic*æ* est cuspidatus et valde acutus, mucro autem cultri cúspidem non habet, nec est valde *acutus* sed hebes.[23] Manûbrium sicæ est étiam *in*curvum,[24] seu *aduncum,* cultri vero planum & rectum.

Quid est "*acutum?*" *Acutem* est id, quod est sicut *acus.*[25] Quid est *acus?* Acus est instrumentum párvulum, quod habet cúspidem valde ténuem, estque ad *suendum.*[26] Acus habet étiam *áciam.*[27]


Acus

Instrumenta acuta sunt étiam *novácula* atque *forfex.*


Novácula


Forfex

a church, a temple.—20. However.—21. For stabbing, pricking; *sica*, a dagger.—22. *Nom.*, plur., handles; *mucro*, a blade.—23. *Acutus* and *hebes*, sharp, also pointed; *hebes*, dull, blunt.—24. Bent; aduncus, hooked,

PENSUM QUARTUM

Novácula est instrumentum acutum ad *radendum*;[28] forfex autem est étiam instrumentum acutum, sed habet duos *mucrones* estque ad *scindendum.*[29]

Rota mol*æ* aquária est magna. Rádii rot*æ* magn*æ* sunt longi, rádii vero rot*arum* par*varum*, sunt breves. Rota pabon*is* est parva, habetque rádios breves. Suntne quatuor rotæ curr*us* parvæ? Est caminus fábric*æ* húmilis? Est cuspis bácul*i* acuta an hebes? Sunt tecta palátii alta an humilia? Est tectum turr*is* latum an angustum? Iánuæ fenestræque dómu*um* magnarum sunt latæ et altæ. Camini quarum dómu*um* sunt alti? Camini ill*arum* dómuum sunt alti quæ sunt fabricæ. Etiamne fenestræ cas*arum* et túrr*ium* sunt latæ? Sunt manúbria cultr*orum* an mucrones *eorum* acuta? Nonne instrument*orum* acut*orum* mucrones sunt acuti non autum manúbria. *Cúius* manúbrium est crassum cultri an pabonis? Súnt duo látera triánguli perpendiculária an obliqua? Lineæ du*orum* lát*erum* triangul*orum* sunt obliquæ. Etiamne látera quadrati sunt oblíqua? *Cúius* látera sunt obliqua? Qualis est linea quæ facit círculum? Est circulus linea curva? Est linea circuli recta? Sunlátera camin*orum* altorum perpendiculária? *Utrius* mucro est hebes sicæ an cultri? *Neutrius:* mucrones utriusque sunt acutit

crooked.—25. Like a needle.—26. For sewing.—27. Thread.—28. For shaving.—29. For cutting.

GRAMMATICA.

A new case is sic*æ*, cultr*i*, rotarum, duorum, etc. It is called the *Casus Genitivus*, or the generating fall, the Genitive case. It expresses the relation which exists between a source and a river, the sun and its rays, a father and his son. Grammarians call it the *possessive* case, but it is more. Its nearest English equivalent is the so called Teutonic, or Saxon Genitive, as: the father's son. The English *of* is not a true Genitive, but an Ablative. Thus: "the son of the father," is equivalent to the French *de*, from Latin *de*, and has the power of Latin *a, ab.*

The Genitive is the chief characteristic of every Latin noun. It is the Genitive ending by which we group and classify the nouns, not the Nominative. For an example: bacul*us*, ac*us*, and lat*us*, all end in *us*, yet their Genitives being different, they will not belong to the same group.

When do we use Genitive? There are at least a dozen rules and distinctions governing this question; but the following rule will comprise all of them, hence, bear in mind once for all: When *two nouns* occur in a sentence *connected*, one of them will *always* be in Genitive, the other may be in any case; as: *pes* and *mensa*, one of them clearly owns the other, therefore, pes mens*æ*, mucro cultr*i*, latus triangul*i*, or, in plur.: pedes mens*arum*, mucrones cultr*orum*, latera triangulorum.

All the nouns we have heretofore heard naturally divide themselves into the following five groups, all depending on the Genitive.

GROUP	NOM. SING.	GEN. SING.	NOM. PL.	GEN. PL.
I.	*a*	*æ*	*æ*	*arum*
II.	*us, er, um*	*i*	*i, a*	*orum*
III.	*any ending*	*is*	*es, a, ia*	*um, ium*
IV.	*us*	*us*	*us*	*uum*
V.	*es*	*ei*	*es*	*erum*

Hence follows that all nouns, which have their Gen. in *æ*, will belong to the group I; Gen. *i*, Nom. *us*, or *er*, or *um* will all be of the II; any noun with Gen. *is*, no matter what the Nom. be, will belong to III; nouns with *us* Gen. pertain to IV.; Gen. *ei*, Nom. *es*, all go to V.

These groups are called *declinationes*, or bendings away, in grammar, *declensions*. We have, then, five declensions; they are as follows:

EXAMPLES:

		GEN. SING.
I.	linea, mola, rota, fábrica, rheda,	*æ*
II.	circulus, báculus, culter, pensum, punctu*m*,	*i*
III.	turris, temo, latus, cuspis, axis, pabo,	*is*
IV.	currus, domus, acus,	*us*
V.	acies,	*ei*

	Group	has its Genitive plural in
	I.	*arum*
	II.	*orum*
Group	III.	*um* (ium)
	IV.	*uum*
	V.	*erum*

	I. SING.	I. PLUR.	II. SING.	II. PLUR.
Nom.	*a*	*æ*	*us, er, um*	*i, a*
Gen.	*æ*	*arum*	*i*	*orum*
Acc.	*am*	*as*	*um*	*os, a*

PENSUM QUARTUM

	III. SING.	III. PLUR.	IV. SING.	IV. PLUR.
Nom.	*any ending*	*es, a, ia*	*us u*	*us, a*
Gen.	*is*	*um, ium*	*us*	*uum*
Acc.	*em, im*	*es, a, ia*	*um u*	*us, a*

V.	SING.	PLUR.
Nom.	*es*	*es*
Gen.	*ei*	*erum*
Acc.	*em*	*es*

When two nouns are thus coupled, the rule is that the Genitive *follows* the other nown, that is, it takes the second place, as: tectum *casæ* (not: *casæ* tectum).

Hereafter we shall mark each noun with the number of the declension they belong to, adding also their Gen. ending, as: *temo nis*, III., m., and the student should read and *study* it this way: *temo*, *temonis*, third, masculine. This marking in most cases will soon be unnecessary, as the student will readily know by the endings to what declension the noun must belong. For example: penīcill*os*, the *os* shows that the noun has the *masculine* Accusative ending of the second declension; and so with all others.

As to gender: I. Generally feminine. II. *Us* and *er* are generally masculine, and *um* is neuter. III. *Us*, *ut*, *al*, mostly neuter; *es*, *is*, *x*, *o*, *io*, and all else partly masculine partly feminine. IV. *Us* masculine (a few feminine); *u* neuter. Hereafter we shall indicate the gender of the exceptions.

Other particles: hic, hæc, hoc; is, ea, id; ille, illa, illud; iste, ista, istud; qui, quæ, quod.

	GENITIVE SING.	GENITIVE PLURAL		
hic, hæc, hoc	*húius* (All three genders)	*horum,*	*harum,*	*horum*
is, ea, id	*éius* (All three genders)	*eorum,*	*earum,*	*eorum*
iste, ista, istud	*istíus* (All three genders)	*istorum,*	*istarum,*	*istorum*
ille, illa, illud	*illíus* (All three genders)	*illorum,*	*illarum,*	*illorum*
qui, quæ, quod	*cuius* (All three genders)	*quorum,*	*quarum,*	*quorum*
qualis	qual*is*	*quálium* (All three genders)		
talis	tal*is*	*tálium* (All three genders)		
uter	utr*ius*	*utrorum,*	*utrarum,*	*utrorum*
néuter	neutr*ius*	*neutrorum,*	*neutrarum,*	*neutrorum*
uterque	utr*iúsque*	*utrorumque,*	*utrarumque,*	*utrorumque*
unus, a, um, *unius*				
alter, a, um *alterius*				

GENITIVE SING.	GENITIVE PLURAL		
duo } no singular,	*duorum,*	*duarum,*	*duorum*
tres } no singular,	*amborum,*	*ambarum,*	*amborum*
ambo } no singular,	*trium* All three genders		

Adjectieves of *three* endings *us, a, um* and *er, a, um* are declined like the nouns of the I., and of the II., declensions, viz., *us* and *um* in II., *a* in I., ex.:

	II.	I.	II.
Nom. s.	long*us*	long*a*	long*um*
Gen.	long*i*	long*æ*	long*i*
Acc.	long*um*	long*am*	long*um*
Nom. pl.	long*i*	long*æ*	long*a*
Gen.	long*orum*	long*arum*	long*orum*
Acc.	long*os*	long*as*	long*a*

Adjectives of *two* endings, like brev*is*, *e*, are declined in III. Example:

	m. & f.	*n.*		*m. & f.*	*n.*
Nom. s.	brev*is*	brev*e*	Nom. pl.	breves	brev*ia*
Gen.	brev*is*	brev*is*	Gen.	brev*ium*	brev*ium*
Acc.	brev*em*	brev*e*	Acc.	brev*es*	brev*ia*

No adjectives belong to *any* other declension.

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

AD PENSUM QUARTUM.

1. Quid facit rot . . ?—2. Quid facit curr . . ?*—3. Quid est rheda ?—plaustrum ?—pabo ?—4. Quid est mola ?—fabrica ?—turris ?—fanum ?—Ubi est rota molæ ?—5. Quales sunt radii rotarum currus ? et molarum ?—6. Qual . . sunt camini qui sunt iuxta fabric . . ?—7. Sunt etiam camini casarum valde alti et lati ?—Qual . . sunt ?—8. Quæ sunt instrumenta acuta ?—9. Quid est forfex ?—sica ?—novacula ?—10. Ad quid sunt instrumenta hæc ?—11. Sunt manúbria ad scindendum ?—sunt acuta ?—12. Quid est ad suendum ?

*The question is in singular. In plural we should ask *quæ res*, what things? The reason is, that *quæ*, the neuter of *quid* and *quod*, is very indefinite and vague. Just like in English; what, sing., or *what things*.

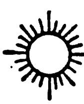
PENSUM QUINTUM.

Punctum est *in*[1] círculo. Punctum est in circulo parvo, hic autem est in circulo magno. Circulus magnus est *circa*[2] circulum parvum, in *quo*[3] est punctum. Punctum est in *médio*[4] círculi parví circa quem sunt duo *álii*[5] círculi; punctum est in médio *trium*[6] circulorum.



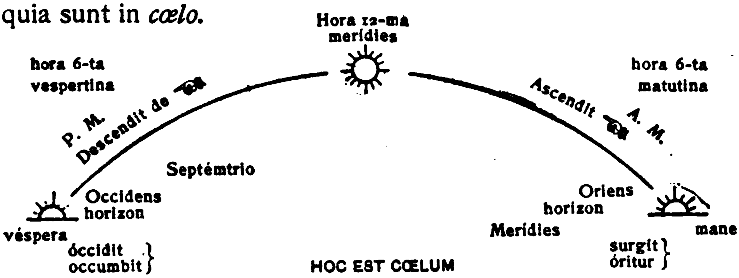
Hoc est *scopus.*[7] Scopus est quadratum *circum*[8] tres círculos, in médio *quorum* est punctum. Punctum hoc est *centrum*[9] scopi.

Círculus iste est *integer;*[10] hic vero est *médius,*[11] seu *semi*-círculus. Círculus integer, qui circum se rádios habet,



est *sol*;[12] duo círculi autem médii, *alter*[13] in *áltero* est *luna;* hoc autem est *stella,*[14] *sidus*, vel *astrum*. Sol, luna stellæque sunt *córpora*[15] *cœléstia*, quia sunt in *cœlo*.





1. In.—2. Around, about, a prepos. with Accus.—3. *Qui*, in the new case, Ablative, masc., like *in* circulo.—4. *-um, ii*, n. noun, the middle, in the midst.—5. *Alius, a, ud*, another, other, Nom. pl. masc., decl. like *ille*.—6. Gen. pl. of *tres*.—7. II., m., a target.—8. The same as *circa*.—9. II., n., the center.—10. An adj. of three endings: integ*er*, *-gra*, *-grum*, entire, whole.—11. An adj., *us, a, um*, middle, *half*; *semi*, a particle, *half*.—12. III., m., the sun.—13. *Alter, era, erum*, the other, one in the other; moon.—14. I., a star; III., *-us, eris*, n., a star, a constellation; II., n., a star.—15. III., *-us, oris*, n., a body; *cœlestis*,

Sol est in médio cœli. Quum[16] sol est in médio cœli est *hora duodécima*; est *merídies.* At sol non est *semper*[17] in médio cœlo.[18] Hora *sexta*[19] sol *surgit* in *horizonte*, et est *mane. Dein*[20] *ascendit* in cœlo, estque hora *séptima, octava, nona, décima, undécima, duodécima; tum* sol *stat* in línea meridi*onali. Post*[21] hor*am* duodécim*am* sol *descendit de* cœlo, estque hora prima, secunda, tértia, quar*ta*, *quinta* & sexta. Hora sexta sol *óccidit,*[22] tum est *véspera.*

Ubi[23] sol est in cœlo habetque rádios, *lucet, i. e.,* facit *lucem.* Quum sol lucet, est *lux.* Sol lucet *ab*[24] hora sexta *matutina usque ad* hor*am* sext*am* vesper*tinam.* Post horam hanc non est lux sed *ténebræ,*[25] est *nox.* Nox *incipit*[26] ab hora sexta vespertina *durat*que ad horam sextam matutinam. Hoc est *tempus*[27] noc*turnum.* Hora 12ma nocturna est média nox. *A*[28] média nocte ad mediam noctem est unus *dies,* seu viginti-quatuor horæ. Ab hora 12-ma nocturna usque ad 12-mam *diurnam*[29] est *Ante merídiem* (A. M.), a merídie autem ad médiam noctem est *Post*

e, like brev*is*, *e*, heavenly, skyly; because; *-um, i,* the sky, heavén.—16. When; 12 o'clock; V. f., noon.—17. Always.—18. Here it is neuter sing., but *masculine in plural*; medi*us*, *a*, *um*, the adj. is used, equivalent to English *mid*, "in mid sky," while the noun would require the Gen. of *cælum*, now both are in abl.—19. Six o'clock; *surgit*, like facit, is a verb, plur. surg*unt*; *horizon, ontis*, m., a Greek word, the horizon: *mane*, is not declined, *morning.* —20. Then; a verb, *mounts*; 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; then; a verb, *stands*, plur. sta*nt*; *-lis e*, an adj., the meridian (noon) line.—21. After, a prep. with Acc.; a verb, plur. *-dunt*, go down, climb down; *de*, a prep. with Abl. like *in*, down from, off.—22. A verb, *drops down*, goes down, sets down, pl. *-dunt;* I., evening.—23. Has two applications, 1st, as an interrog. pron. where?, 2nd, like here, a relative pron., at the time *when*; a verb, *shines*, pl. *-ent; i. e.*, is the abr. of *id est*, that is; Accus. of *lux*, lucis III., f., light.–24. Prepos.w. Abl.; *-us*, *a*, *um*, an adj. of *mane*, a morning, (-ly); both prepos. *until*, *to*, w. Acc., mostly go together, but not necessarily.—25. I. plur. only, darkness; *nox*, noctis, III., f., night.—26. A verb, *begins, pl. -iunt;* a verb, *lasts*, Pl. *-ant.*—27. *-us, oris*, III., n., all *-us, oris*, are neuter, *time*; *-us, a, um*, night (ly).—28. Prep., same as *ab*, only, *a* stands before consonants, while *ab* before vowels and *h*; *dies*, *ei*, and *meridies ei*, (medius dies), V., like *acies*, day; noon.—29. *-us, a, um*, day-time (-ly); *ante*, prep. w. Acc., *before*, (fore-noon); after-noon.—30. *-us*,

meridiem. Tempus diurnum incipit ab *ortu*[30] solis, *désinit* autem ad *occasum* solis.

Cœlum habet quatuor *plagas;*[31] hæ sunt: *Oriens, Occidens, Merídies* atque *Septémtrio.* Oriens est illa plaga cœli ubi sol *óritur,*[32] seu surgit; occidens est ubi sol *occumbit,* seu *óccidit;* merídies est inter has duas plagas, *quo*[33] sol lucet quum est in meridionali; septémtrio autem est *e regione* meridi*ei.*

Dies est *lúcidus,*[34] quia sol habet lucem magnam, nox autem est *opaca,* quia lux lunæ aliorum*que* córporum cœléstium est valde parva. Ténebræ sunt magnæ ubi nec sol, nec luna sunt in cœlo, sed tantum stellæ *fulgent.*[35] Est enim[36] tempus ubi nec sol, nec luna lucent. Sol lucet *intérdiu,*[37] seu tempore diurno a mane ad vesperam: *póstea* luna *splendet* noct*u:* sed nec sol, nec luna, neque stellæ lucent *die-noctuque.*

Luna habet phases.[38] Oritur in oriente post solem, quum est parva, seu habet primam phasem, quæ est primus *quadrans* ☽. Post primum quadrantem *crescit,*[39] *fit*que luna média; *dein* crescit et fit *plena,* seu *plenilúnium* ☺; *mox de*crescit, et fit ☾ últimus quadrans; *tandem* fit opaca ●, atque phasis hæc est *novi*lúnium.

Sed étiam candela habet lucem quum *ardet,*[40] estne étiam corpus cœlest*e*? *Nequaquam.*—*Cur*[41] non est? Candela *ideo*[42] non est corpus cœleste, quia non est in cœlo.—Domus, currus,

us, IV., m., rising; a verb, ends, ceases, pl. *-unt; -us, us,* sun-set, falling. —31. I., region, tract, direction; *-ens tis*, East; *-ens, tis*, West, both III., *m.*; *-es, ei*, V., f., South; *-o, onis*, f., North.—32. *Oritur*, a verb, different in ending from the former ones, pl., *oriuntur*, to rise; surgit, rises; a verb, pl. *-bunt*, lies down, sets; *óccidit*, falls, drops, sets down.—33. Adverb, *whither; e regione*, opposite (*e*, prep w. Abl. *out of*..).—34. *-us a, um*, light; *-us, a, um*, dark; Gen. pl. of *álius*.—35. A verb, pl. fulg*ent*, shine.—36. For, namely. —37. At day time; afterwards; shines; at night; day-and-night.—38. III., f.; *-ns*, tis, III., m., quarter.—39. Grows, pl. *crescunt*; *fit*, becomes, pl. *fiunt*; then; *-us, a, um*, full, full-moon; opposite of *crescit*, wanes; finally, at last; new-moon.—40. Burns; not at all.—41. Why?—42. For the reason.

mensæ, sellæ sunt corpora *terréstria,* seu *res*[43] terrestres, quia sunt in terra.

—43. *Res*, *rei*, f., V., a thing, here Nom. pl., earthly things; *terra*, *æ*, earth.

GRAMMATICA.

A new case is *Casus Ablativus*, the *taking away* case, or Ablative. As its name indicates, this case means moving away, opposite to approaching. A word, standing in this case, by itself, without any preposition, offers meanings like *off*, *away*, *with*, *by*, *at*, in English.

Ablative, then is used, 1st with prepositions, like *in*, *a*, (ab), *e*, *de*. 2nd, independently, that is, without prepositions. The *seeming* difficulty, then, is to know when to use the one, when the other. We shall learn this as we go along. Now, some verbs will readily suggest both, preposition and case, like *a*scendit, *de*scendit. The former is a contraction of *ad*-scendit; then, if we know that *ad* means *to*, *i*, *e*. approaching, we may guess at Acc. and say: ascendit cœl*um*, ascendit turr*em*, or, ascendit *ad* caminum. But if other direction is meant, another prepos., must be used, as: ascendit *in* cœl*o*. *De* however will always govern an Abl., *de*scendit *de* cœl*o*.

The first *positive* rule for an Abl. without a prepos. is furnished by the sentences "Sol surgit hor*a* sext*a* matutin*a*," "Hor*a* duodécim*a* est merídies," hor*a* sext*a*, etc., here are Ablatives without a prepos.; and they are called the *Abl. of Time*, or more properly the *Ablative of date*. So we say temp*ore* diurn*o*, t. noct*urno*, di*e*, noct*e*, interdi*u*, noct*u*, di*e*-noct*u*que.

The regular Abl. of *dies* and *nox* are di*e*, noct*e*, but when the idea of *night time*, day time, day-and-night are to be expressed, we say as above.

Primum, secundum, decimum, etc., differ from *unum*, *duo*, *tria*, *decem*, etc., just the same way as the English *first*, *second*, *tenth*, etc., differ from *one*, *two*, *three*, *ten* etc.; the first are called *Ordinal Numerals*, the second *Cardinal* (hinge) *Numerals*. When we say "six o'clock," we do not mean six hours, but the *sixth* hour from midnight or noon. As Latin is very precise, it requires that we say no more, no less, but what we mean. Accordingly we say hora sex*ta*, six*th* hour, 12th hour, etc. But this is in *Nom.* Should we speak of an event as taking or having taken place *at* a certain time (hour, day, week, month, year), *Abl.* is used, as: sol medi*a* noct*e* non lucet.

Other relations are expressed by prepositions; as: Sol nunquam est *in* Septemtrione, oritur *in* Oriente, occidit *in* Occidente, stat autem hor*a* duodécim*a* meridian*a* *in* meridie. Quando (when?) est sol *in* horizonte? Quando descendit *de* cœlo?

Vesper*a* has also another form, *vesper*, *is*, III., m., and this is usually used in Abl.; Quid fit vesper*i*? What happens in the evening? Vesperi dies désinit nox vero incipit.

PENSUM QUINTUM

Ante-meridem and *post-meridiem* remain unchanged, but we may turn them into adjectives and say: Témpore ante-meridi*ano*; T. post-meridiano, or pomeridiano.

THE ABLATIVE ENDINGS

	I.		II.		III.		IV.		V.	
	S.	PL.	S.	PL.	S.	PL.	S.	PL.	S.	PL.
Abl.	*a*	*is*	*o*	*is*	*e, i*	*ibus*	*u*	*ibus*	*e*	*ebus*

In the III. Abl. sin. is *e*; a few *i*,; adjectives have *i*. Ex.: sol*e*, pabon*e*, temon*e*, noct*e*, etc.; adjectives: brevi, húmil*i*, cœlest*i*, terrestr*i*, etc. Ori*ens*, occid*ens*, are present participles (participia præsentia); all of them belong to III., and their Abl. is *e*, as: Sol surgit in Orient*e*, occumbit in Occident*e*. —*Acus* in the IV. has ác*ubus*, currus and domus regulary: cúrr*ibus*, dóm*ibus*.

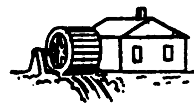
THE OTHER PARTICLES

NOM.			ABL. S.			ABL. PL.	
hic	hæc	hoc	*hoc*	*hac*	*hoc*	*his*	all three genders
is	ea	id	*eo*	*ea*	*eo*	*iis* (*eis*)	all three genders
iste	ista	istud	*isto*	*ista*	*isto*	*istis*	all three genders
ille	illa	illud	*illo*	*illa*	*illo*	*illis*	all three genders
qui	quæ	quod	*quo*	*qua*	*quo*	*quibus*	all three genders
qualis	qualis	quale	*quali*	. .	. .	*quálibus*	all three genders
talis	talis	tale	tali	. .	. .	*tálibus*	all three genders
alius	alia	aliud	*alio*	*alia*	*alio*	*áliis*	all three genders
duo	duæ	duo	have no sing.			*duobus, duabus, duobus*	
ambo	ambæ	ambo	have no sing.			*ambobus, ambabus, ambobus*	
tres	tres	tria	have no sing.			*tribus*	
nullus	nulla	nullum	*nullo*	*nulla*	*nullo*	*nullis*,	all three.

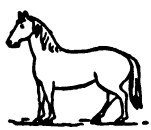
EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.
AD PENSUM QUINTUM.

1. Quid est scopus?—2. In quoto circulorum (in the how many-*eth* of the . .) est punctum?—3. Circum quid est quadratum?—4. Quid est sol?—luna?—5. Ubi stat sol meridie?—6. Quando est dies?—7. Quota hora oritur sol?—quota occumbit?—ubi?—8. Quando sunt tenebræ?—cur?—9. Cur est lux interdiu?—10. Quot & quæ sunt plagæ cœli?—11. Quid incipit, quid desinit vesperi?—mane?—12. Quæ sunt phases lunæ?

PENSUM SEXTUM.


Aqua

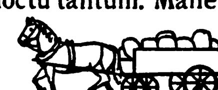
Sub (infra) rota *aquária*[1] molæ est *aqua*. Aqua vero *ibi*[2] non stat, sed fluit. Quum aqua fluit sub rota, *movet*[3] eam in *gyrum*, atque rota se in gyrum *vertit*. Quum rota aquária vertit se, movet axem, axis autem movet rotas magnas & parvas quæ sunt in mola.


Equus

Quid movet currum & quatuor rotas *eius?* Id, quod currum rotasque eius movet, est *equus*. Quid est equus? Equus est *ánimal*[4] *quádrupes* & *doméstícum*. Cur est "quádrupes?" Quia habet quatuor pedes. *Ec-cur*[5] est ánimal "doméstícum?" Equus est ánimal doméstícum, quia est circa domos.[6] *Nam*[7] *et* equus habet domum; domus equi est *stábulum*. Equus *hábitat*[8] in stábulo. Stábula autem sunt iuxta fábricas, molas, palátia, seu circa domos, ideo est ánimal doméstícum.


Stabulum

Ast[9] equus non est in stábulo semper, sed noctu tantum. Mane, quum sol surgit, étiam equus surgit, *exit* e stábulo, *iúngitur*[10] cúrru*i*, *trahit*que currum plenum e fábrica *in* mol*am*.


Equus trahit currum.

Quum equus trahit currum, movet currum eiusque rotas; rotæ

1. Adj. of *aqua, æ*, water, watery.—2. There; flows.—3. Moves (her) around, in a circle; *se vertit*, turns itself.—4. *-al, is*, III., n., an animal; 4 footed; home, homely accustomed to a home (*-us, a, um*).—5. *Et*-cur? why then, and why?—6. *Domus*, although IV., takes some II. endings.—7. For; this *et* is synonymous with *étiam*; *-um, i*, a stable.—8. To dwell, live, inhabit.—9. The same as *at; exit*, goes out, plur. *exeunt*.—10. Is being joined; curru*i*, a new case, the Dative, *to the* wagon; draws, pulls; *into* the mill.—

vert*untur*[11] in gyrum, currus autem movet*ur*. Sed equus tra*hens*[12] currum, movet étiam *suos*[13] pedes, movet se, *hoc est*, equus *pergit*.

Currus non stat quum equus trahit eum, sed movetur, rotæ autem *volvuntur*.[14] Currus *ab*[15] equo movetur.

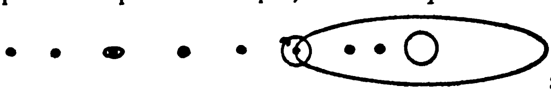
Rotam aquáriam molæ aqua movet; rota molæ non stat quum aqua fluit sub ea, sed movetur. A quo movetur? Ab aqua!

Sed quid movet áquam? Aqua *a se*[16] movetur; aqua *sese* movet. Quid movet equum? Equus a *se* movetur; equus sese movet.

Est ánimal quod hábitat in aqua, *vocatur*que[17] *piscis*.



Piscis non est ánimal doméstieum sed aquá*ticum*. Cur? Habetne piscis pedes? Piscis non pergit, quia nullos pedes habet, sed tamen[18] movetur, *scil., natat*; quum autem natat, movet aquam. Exit*ne* piscis ex aqua? *Mínime*;[19] piscis semper est in aqua, ex ea *nunquam* exit.



Id quod est in círculo lato est sol. Intra[20] círculum sunt duo puncta; unum punctum est sup*ra* círculum, *réliqua* autem puncta sunt *extra* círculum. Puncta hæc sunt *planetæ octo*. Planeta[21] prim*us* & *mínimus* vocatur *Mercúrius*, qui est iuxta solem. Planeta *próximus*[22] est *Venus*; iuxta

11. Passive pl. of *vertit*; movet*ur*, is Passive sing. of movet.—12. Pres. participle of *trahit*, like ori*ens*, from *oritur*.—13. The possessive pronoun of the third person, *his*, *hers*, *its*, a regular adj. as to declension, like magnus; *hoc est*, that is, usually abbreviated, *h. e.*, like *i. e.*; goes.—14. Pass. pl. of *volvit*, rolls.—15. *From*, *by* the horse.—16. *From*, *by* itself.; *sese* it itself.—17. Pass of *vocat*, calls, they call, is called; III., m., fish.—18. Yet, still; *scil.*, abbrev. of *scire-licet*, as can be known, *namely*, *to wit*; swims.—19. Not in the least, by no means; never.—20. Within; above, on; *réliquus*, *a*, *um*, plur. n., the rest, the other ones; outside, without.—21. I., though first decl. yet *masculine*, a planet; *-us*, *a*, *um*, superl. of *parvus*, the smallest.—22. *-us*, *a*, *um*, the

PENSUM SEXTUM

Vén*erem*, seu planeta tértius, est *Tellus, h. e.,* terra parva; iuxta Tellu*rem* est *Mars; ultra* Mar*tem* est *Iúpiter,* qui est planeta *máximus;* ultra *Iovem* est *Saturnus;* próximus Saturn*o* est *Uranus,* ultra quem est planeta última, Neptunus. Hæc sunt *nómina*[23] planetarum *ómnium.*—Planetæ sunt stellæ quæ in cœlo circum solem moventur, seu rot*antur.*[24] A quo moventur planetæ? *Num*[25] planetæ sese movent? Nequaquam, omnes planetæ a sole moventur, sol autem a se movetur.

Est luna *quoque*[26] planeta? Est *quidem*[27] planeta *minor*, non tamen vocatur planeta, sed *satelles* Telluris, quia circum Tellurem gyr*at.*

Sunt étiam stellæ quæ non moventur, sídera hæc fixa[28] appellantur.

next, nearest; *Venus, eris,* III. f., *-us, uris,* f.; *-rs, tis,* III., m.; *Iupiter Iovis,* III., m.; *-us, a, um,* superl. of *magnus*, the largest, biggest, greatest; *-us, i,* II., m.; Saturn*o*, is Dative case, like curru*i*, *-us, i,* II., m.; *ultra,* beyond. —23. Nom. pl. of *nomen, inis,* III. n.; *-is, e,* like *brevis, e,* in Gen. pl. *all*, of all. —24. Verb, from *rota,* they wheel, turn, gyrate.—25. Is it perhaps that . . , do . . .?—26. Also, too, always after its noun, never emphatic, stress on *luna.* —27. Cannot be translated; it is granting, allowing, like, to be sure, but . . . though, but . . ; *minor, or, us,* compar. of *parvus*, smaller; *-es, itis,* f., a body-guard, a satellite.—28. *-us, a, um,* to pin, tack down, to fix, a perfect participle; Pass. of *appellat*, calis, names, pl., are called.

GRAMMATICA.

OF THE VERB.

It is all important that we acquire, at the outset a clear and distinct knowledge of the principles upon which the mechanism of the verbs rest.

As we have gatherd a number of verbs in the foregoing lessons, we must learn how to group and how to handle them.

We have made a general division of the verbs, calling one class *transitive* (through going), the other *intransitive* (not through going). Our examples were "to accuse" for the former, "to sleep" for the latter. Here we shall deal with the transitive class, and for illustration of what we wish to say use the verb *to wash.*

When I say "I wash," a transitive verb, three things are implied: 1st,

I, *i*, *e.*, my person, who *does* the washing; *2nd*, the *action*, or doing, and *3d*. the *thing* I wash. I am the *doer*, that is, the *subject* of the verb; the *thing* I wash is the object of the verb; the action, washing, is the verb itself. Let the sentence be: *I wash my hands*; *I* is the *subject* of the sentence, *hands* is the object, wash is the *predicate*. In an ordinary Latin sentence this order of the parts of sentence should be always kept for a rule.

The verb in the above sentence is *active*, *i. e.*, doing, because the subject (I) is the doer, *I* am washing, not another, and my doing acts upon what I wash (the object, my *hands*). But "*thou* mayest wash *thy* hands," and also "he (she, it) may wash his (her, its) hands." "*I*" is the first person. "*thou*" is the second person, "he," "she," or "it," is the third person. Whichever acts, is the *subject*.

Now, I say: "I am getting washed;" here the *subject* is entirely excluded. for we do not state who *does* the washing; no *person* is mentioned, the verb is *impersonal*, and the *object* alone comes into consideration. *I*, consequently. is not the *subject* but the *object*, because I do not *act*, but *suffer* the action of some unnamed person; the action is looked upon from *my side*, what my part is in the washing. I *suffer* the washing. *Suffering* in Latin is called *passio*, hence this *suffering* expressed by the verb gives it the name of *passive* verb and the whole system of it "*Passive* Voice," while the above one is called "Active Voice" or "Doing Voice".

The *subject* is always in the Nom., the *object* in the Acc., but in the *Active voice alone*. In the Passive voice the *object* is in Nom.

Active sentence in English: The horse moves the wagon
Subj, Act. Verb. Object

Active sentence in Latin: Equus movet currum
Subj. Act. Verb. Object.

Passive sentence in English: The wagon *is moved* by the horse
Object. Passive Verb. Agent.

Passive sentence in Latin: Currus movet*ur* ab equo
Object. Passive Verb. Agent.

Properly speaking there is no Passive Voice in English corresponding to Latin. The English passive is periphrastic, i.e., circumlocutory, that is, compounded from the perf. participle and an auxiliary, or helping verb, therefore it only answers similar periphrastic forms in Latin. When we say "the wagon *is* mov*ed*" it is nothing more than Latin "currus *est* mot*us*," while *currus movetur* means a different thing. The English form "the wagon *is*

being mov*ed*" will come nearer to the Latin, but the best rendering of it is in active form "they move," "he moves," &c.

But I may also say "I wash myself," "I move myself." In this case both subject and object are the same. This form may be called the *reflexive*, or *middle verb*, which, in English, is expressed partly as the above, partly by simple Active Voice, as: the wheel *moves*, the planets *move*, without reference to time; otherwise, with the participle *is, are, were, have, been moving*; in Latin we use the passive form: rota movet*ur*, planetæ rotant*ur*, or, equus *se* movet, sol *sese* mov*et*.

The verb *movére*, is used in this lesson:

1st, as an active transitive verb: aqua movet rotam;

2d, as a passive verb: rota movet*ur* ab aqua;

3d, as a middle verb: pleneta non stat, sed movet*ur*, and also by circumlocution: sol sese movet.

Both the Active and Passive Voices comprise certain frames, which we call *Moods*, *i, e.*, manners, modes; for much depends on how we utter a verb. There is certainly a great difference between saying, "I am sleepy" and "get out!" The former way of expressing is called the "Indicative Mood," the latter "Imperative," or bidding mode. Besides these two there are two more, the *Infinitive* and *Subjunctive*. These are mutilated names from original Latin, *Modus Infinitus, Modus Imperativus, Modus Indicativus*, and *Modus Coniunctivus*. The two latter contain six *tenses*, *i, e.*, times, to wit: Now time (present), half-done time (imperfect), done time; (perfect) more-than-done-time (pluperfect), to come-time (future) and the shall-have-been-done (future perfect) time. In Latin: Tempus Præsens, T. Præteritum Imperfectum, T. P. Perfectum, T. P. Plus-quam-perfectum, T. Futurum Simplex, T. Futurum Exactum. Each tense has two numbers, singular and plural, and three persons in each, the 1st, the 2nd, and the 3d: *I, thou, he* (*she, it*), *we, you, they*.

It is the *Infinitive Mood* by which we classify the Latin verbs.

From what we know thus far, we may group the verbs in this manner:

MODUS INDICATIVUS

Tempus Præsens

	VOX ACTIVA *Numerus Sing.* I.	II.	III.	IV.		VOX PASSIVA *Numerus Sing.* I.	II.	III.	IV.
1.	—	—	—	—	1.	—	—	—	—
2.	—	—	—	—	2.	—	—	—	—
3.	voc*at*,	hab*et*	fac*it*,	ex*it*	3.	vocat*ur*,	habet*ur*,	vértit*ur*,	exit*ur*

	Num. Plur.					*Num. Plur.*		
1.	—	—	—	—	1.	—	—	—
2.	—	—	—	—	2.	—	—	—
3.	voca*n*t,	habe*n*t,	perg*un*t,	exe*un*t	3.	voca*n*tur, habe*n*tur, [ori*un*tur		

The first two verbs alone show distinct character of their own, which is the *radical letter*, *a* in the I., é in the II., the III. and the IV. are more irregular; therefore the Infinitive alone can be a safe guide.

The English Infinitive is expressed by the particle *to*, as *to live*, *to go*, *to sleep*; in meaning both English and Latin Infinitives agree, but in Latin, Infinitive is expressed by the endings *re*, in Active, *ri*, (*i*) in Passive, with adding to these the *radical*, or characteristic letter of each group, or *conjugation*, as above. We shall then have:

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
Act.	*áre*	*ére*	*ere*	*íre*
Pass.	*ári*	*éri*	*i*	*íri*

Therefore: I. voc*áre*, habit*áre*, nat*áre*, &c.
II. hab*ére*, mov*ére*, luc*ére*, fulg*ére*, &c.
III. súrg*ere*, pérg*ere*, tráh*ere*, vólv*ere*, &c.
IV. ex*íre*, &c.

Passive:

I. Voc*ari*, habit*ari*, appell*ari*, &c. II., hab*éri*, mov*éri*, &c. III., vert*i*, volv*i*, trah*i*, &c. IV., ex*íri*, orír*i*, &c.

The difference between the II. and III. is, that the II., *ére*, is accented, and the *é* is long; the *e* in the III. is *un*accented and *short*, the accent resting on the preceding vowel.

For the later changes in the verbs it is necessary that we know their other important parts; these are:

1st. The *first* person of the *Present tense* of the *Indicative Mood*, which is *o* in *all* verbs, in Active Voice, excepting *est*, and *or* in the Passive.

2d. The first person of the *Perfect* tense, in the same Mood, which is *vi*, or *ui*, in *all* the *regular* verbs.

3d. A form, which is called *supinum*; this is always *tum*, or *sum*, unless wanting altogether.

PENSUM SEXTUM

The *principal parts* of the Passive Form are the same, as in the Active, the Ind. present, the Infinitive and perf. participle instead of *supinum*.

Accordingly, when we study a verb, we must always pronounce its principal parts aloud, which we shall give hereafter in every instance. A few examples:

Active:

Voc*o*, voc*are*, voc*avi*, voc*atum*
hábit*o*, habit*are*, habit*avi*, habit*atum*
háb*eo*, hab*ere*, háb*ui*, hábi*tum*
móv*eo*, mov*ere*, mo*vi*, mo*tum*
traho, tráh*ere*, tra*xi*, trac*tum*
perg*o*, pérg*ere*, perre*xi*, perrec*tum*
ex*eo*, ex*ire*, ex*ivi*, ex*itum*

Passive:

Voc*or*, vocar*i*, voca*tus*
hábe*or*, hab*eri*, hábi*tus*
móve*or*, mov*eri*, mo*tus*
órior, or*iri*, or*tus*

In order to make notation shorter, we shall mark them thus: *-o*,[1] *vi*, *tum*. *-eo*,[2] *ui*, *itum*, &c. The small figure denotes the conjugation (1, 2, 3, 4), and later, the regular ones will be thus marked *-o*,[1] r., (regular, *i. e.*, *vi*, *tum*). *Facio* runs: *Facio, fácere, feci, factum*.

The meaning of the perfect tense is like in English: *I have* call*ed* voca*vi*, *I have* made, or done, *feci*.

There is a special class of verbs in Latin, which by form are passive, yet by meaning they are active, like óri*tur*, rises, rota*tur*, it wheels, circulates; this class is called *Deponent* verbs.

The verb *est* (*is*), *sunt* (*are*), is called Verbum Substantivum; its Infinitive is *esse*.

MODUS INDICATIVUS

Tempus Præsens

	NUMERUS SINGULARIS		NUMERUS PLURALIS	
Persona	1ma	*sum*	1ma	*sumus*
	2da	*es*	2da	*estis*
	3ia	*est*	3ia	*sunt*

Iungitur currui. This is the *Casus Dativus*, or the *giving* fall (case). Its name is from the fact that the verb "to give" most truly expresses its nature. Although we say in English "I give *you* a book," viewed from Latin point of view it is incorrect; because the object (the thing I give) is "a book," not "you;" I give it *to* you; this is the way we must say it in Latin. In the above example, however, the English would say correctly,

"they join (hitch) the horse *to the* wagon." The Dative case is the reverse of the Ablative, *i. e.*, nearing, approaching, *to*.

Bear in mind: Many transitive verbs have *two* objects, *direct* and *indirect*. In the above example *horse* is the *direct* object, *to the wagon* is the indirect object. *Dative* is the case of the *indirect* object, Accus., that of the *direct* object.

The following are all the Dative endings:

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Sing.	*æ*	*o*	*i*	*ui*	*ei*
Plur.	*is*	*is*	*ibus*	*ibus*	*ebus*

The other particles:

			S.	PL.	
hic,	hæc,	hoc	*huic,*	*his*	all three genders.
is,	ea,	id	*ei,*	*iis* (eis)	
iste,	ista,	istud	*isti,*	*istis*	
ille,	illa,	illud	*illi,*	*illis*	
qui,	quæ,	quod	*cui,*	*quibus*	
qualis,	qualis,	quale	*quali,*	*quálibus*	
talis,	talis,	tale	*tali,*	*tálibus*	
nullus,	nulla,	nullum	*nulli,*	*nullis*	
tres,	tres	tria	. .	*tribus*	

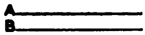
In molam. This preposition, like several others, will also take Acc., when it answers to the question "whither,"—not "where?" As: *where* is the horse? *In* the stable! *Whither* does the horse go? *Into* the stable! This *into* answers *in* with Accus., most accurately: Ubi est equus? *In* stabul*o!* Quo pergit equus? *In* stábulu*m*, *into* the . . .

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

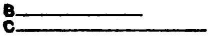
AD PENSUM SEXTUM.

1. Ubi est aqua?—quid facit?—2. Quid fit rotæ (Dat., what happens *to the* wheel) quum aqua fluit sub ea?—3. Quid est equus?—cur?—4. Cui rei (Dat. of *res*) iungitur equus?—et quid facit?—5. A quo movetur currus?—a quo equus?—6. Quando pergit equus?—*unde* (whence)?—quo? quid trahit?—7. A quibus rebus moventur rotæ quæ sunt in molis?—8. Quid est piscis?—9. Quid sunt planetæ?—ubi?—a quo moventur?—10. Qui est planetarum máximus?—mínimus?—11. Ubi est Tellus?—Mars?—Mercúrius?—12. Quid est luna? Cur?

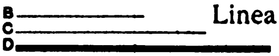
PENSUM SEPTIMUM.



Linea *A* est *tam*[1] longa *quam* linea *B*; linea B autem est tam longa quam *A;* lineæ *A* & *B* sunt *æque*[2] longæ; sunt *æquales*.



Linea *B* non est tam longa quam linea *C*: linea *C* est lóng*ior*[3] quam *B*, hæc autem est brév*ior* quam *C*.



Linea *C* est lóngior quam *B*, sed est brévior quam *D; D* vero est lóngior quam *sive*[4] *C*, *sive B*, *D* est linea long*íssima*.[5] Verum *D* est *non tantum*[6] lóngior quam sive *C* sive *B*, *sed* est *etiam* crássior; *B* autem atque *C* sunt *tam* breviores *quam** tenuiores; *B quidem*[7] est et[8] bre-v*íssima* et tenu*íssima*. *D* est longíssima et crassíssima inter has tres lineas, *B* autem h*arum* tr*ium* line*arum* est ét brevíssima et tenuíssima.

Turris est áltior quam casa, hæc autem est humílior turre, sed mensa est humílior quam casa; mensa est hum*ill*ima.[9] Palátium est lóng*ius*[10] lát*ius* et ált*ius* quam casa, hæc vero est brévior, angústior et humílior quam illud.

Temo currus[11] est et lóngior et crássior penicill*o*, hic autem temo*ne* est long*e*[12] tenúior et brévior. Estne *quidquam*[13] *magis* ténue quam penicillus? Est sane![14] Quid? Acus *certe*[15] est *multo* tenúior penicillo, ácia autum multo tenúior ac*u*.

1. *Tam—quam*, as—as.—2. Adverbium, equal*ly; -is, e*, equal.—3. Long*er*; *quam*, than.— 4. *Sive—sive*, either,—or.—5. Long*est*.—6. *Non tantum,—sed etiam*, not only,—but also.—7. No exact equivalent in English, the nearest is German *zwar;* perhaps we may say, *and* B *in particular*.—8. *Both—and*—. —9. Exceptionally not humi*lissima*, but humi*ll*ima.—10. Neut., because palat*ium*.—11. Genit. sing.—12. Adverbium of long*us, a, um*, like *æque*, answers English *-ly*.—13. Anything?; *magis*, adv., from *maior* (magnus).—14.

* *Both*, shorter *and* thinner.

PALÆSTRA

Quid est acútius quam sica? Est culter sica acútior? Culter sica acútior non est, sed novácula est tam[16] sica quam cultro acútior, hoc est instrumentum acutíssimum.

Planetæ sunt multo *maiores*[17] quam res terrestres, hæ autem planetis sunt *infinite*[18] *minores*; rebus terréstribus cœlestes sunt infinite maiores. At planetæ ómnium córporum cœléstium nequaquam sunt *maxima*.[19] Sol ómnibus planetis *toto cælo*[20] est maior, nec est tamen ómnium córporum cœléstium máximum; sunt enim[21] alii soles *nostro*[22] longe maiores.

Sunt étiam res quæ cúspide acus étiam[23] sunt minores, et tamen sunt animália. Hæc animália in ómnibus rebus terréstribus hábitant. Animália hæc valde parva bacilli[24] appellantur. His *necquidquam*[25] est *minus*, hæc sunt res míni*mæ*.

It is, indeed.— 15. Surely; much*ly*.—16.—than *either*,—*or*.—17. Larger, pl. of *maior*, fr. *magnus*.—18. Adv., *endlessly*, infinitely; *smaller*, pl., of *minor*, from *parvus*.—19. Largest, greatest, biggest, fr. *magnus*.—20. A phrase, meaning *infinitely*.—21. *As*, *for*.—22. A pronoun of possession (Posessive Pronoun), like English *our*, *ours*, is in Abl., masc., sing., because *sol* is understood, as if we said in English: there are other suns, larger than *ours*, (that is, our *sun*).—23. Here it means *even* (which are *even* smaller than .. yet ..).—24. Here it is used in its modern, medical, or physical application, meaning *microbes*, *bacteria* (the latter is the Greek equivalent of Latin *bacilli*) called by others, in colloquial and modern literary Latin *infusoria*. In the Classics both bacul*um* and bacill*um* are the usual forms; *-o*,[1] *vi*, *tum*, in pass., form, are called.—25. Not anything; less, smaller, neut., of min*or*, from *parvus*; *-us*, *a*, *um*, smallest.

GRAMMATICA.

DE NOMINIBUS ADIECTIVIS.—OF THE ADJECTIVES.

Nomen adiectivum—"a noun that can be thrown to another," shortened into "Adiectivum," is a part of speech, which expresses the shape, size, color or quality of a thing, like: magnus, parvus, latus; or, in English: large, small, sound, blue, good, &c. The name of a thing is the noun; the quality of it is the adjective. No matter where the thing may be, it has its qualities always along; therefore, no matter where a noun is, the adjective

will also be there, *following* the noun, seldom going before it, excepting when the adj. is more important than the noun itself. This is the natural order, since the *thing* is more important than its *qualities*. It is the noun that bears the *gender*, the *case* and the *number*. In English we say: the *large* wheel, the *big* horse; in Latin: rota *magna*, equus *magnus*; yet there are instances of similar construction in English, like: times *immemorial*, body *politic*, &c. The stress lies always on the adjective. An adj. will precede a noun, when the quality is in question, not the thing; as: Qui equus est in stabulo? *Parvus* equus est ibi! In most cases, however, the emphasis alone answers the question, and the natural order is followed.

While adjectives follow their nouns and *agree* with them in gender, number and case, they do *not* follow them in *declension*. There are five declensions for the nouns, but adjectives can only belong to the first *three*; none belongs to the IV. and V. The noun may belong to the V., the adj. to the III., as: *dies* (V) *brevis* (III), or *nox* (III) *opaca* (I), *domus* (IV.) *parva* (I); currus (IV) latus (II,); *pensum* (II.) *breve* (III.), &c. For adjectives also have their groups, and they follow their own declensions.

				DECLENSION
Group A	{ *us, a, um* { *er, a um*	like	{ long*us*, a um { integ*er*, *gra*, *grum*	II. I. II.
Group B,	*is, is, e*	like	brev*is*, *is*, *e*	III.

There are a few more varieties, which we shall see in due time.

The easiest way to know an adjective apart from a noun or a verb is to *compare* them thus: long, long*er*, long*est*. We cannot say: a body, a bod*ier*, a bod*iest*, nor, walk, walk*er*, walk*est*: the former being a noun, the latter a verb. When we are satisfied that the word is an adjective, like *large*, in its first form, it is said to be in the *positive degree*; larg*er* is thought to be on a higher degree (or step), and is called *comparative* degree; larg*est* is the third, the highest or *superlative* degree.

Latin adjectives are compared this way:

	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
us, a, um	{ longus, a, um	long*ior*, *ior*, *ius*	long*issimus*, *a*, *um*
is, is, e	{ brevis, e	brév*ior*, *ior*, *ius*	brev*íssimus*, *a*, *um*
er, a, um	integ*er*, *gra*, *um*	intég*rior*, *rior*, *rius*	integ*érrimus*, *a*, *um*
húmilis	húmilis, e	humí*lior*, *lior*, *lius*	hum*íllimus*, *a*, *um*

As to their declension: the *us, a, um*, both in the *positive* and in the *superlative*, follow the rule, *i. e.*, II., I., II.; in the *comparative*, of course, they must follow the third, since, owing to the *ior* ending, they cannot belong to either the I. or the II. Hence we thus decline them:

	m.	*f.*	*n.*
Nom.	lóng*ior*	lóngi*or*	lóngi*us*
Gen.	longior*is*	longior*is*	longior*is*
Dat.	longior*i*	longior*i*	longior*i*
Acc.	longior*em*	longior*em*	long*ius*
Abl.	longiore	longiore	longiore
	PLURAL		
Nom.	longior*es*	longior*es*	longior*a*
Gen.	longior*um*	longior*um*	longior*um*
Dat.	longiór*ibus*	longiór*ibus*	longiór*ibus*
Acc.	longior*es*	longior*es*	longior*a*
Abl.	longiór*ibus*	longiór*ibus*	longiór*ibus*

However, all adjectives in no language are regular. Thus, we do not say in English *good, gooder, goodest;* but *good, better, best.* Similarly in Latin we do not say *magnus, magnior, magnissimus,* but:

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
magnus, a, um	ma*ior, ior, ius*	má*ximus, a, um*
parvus, a, um	*minor, or, us*	*mínimus, a, um*

The declension same as above.

An *adverbium* (adverb) is a part of speech by which we answer to the question *how?* Most English adverbs end in *ly*, as slow*ly*, proper*ly*, late*ly*, &c. As is seen, most of them are formed from adjectives. An adverb is easily formed in Latin. The general rule is: Omit *us*, *a*, *um* (in positive and superlative), attach an *e* instead, and you have an adverb; example: long*e*, far; long*issime*, very far. For comparative we take the *neuter* of the comparative of the adjective, and have the following scheme:

	POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
	long*e*	lóng*ius*	longíssim*e*
	parv*e*	min*us*	mínim*e*
The III. declension adjectives:			
	brev*iter*	brev*ius*	brevissim*e*
	humil*iter*	humíl*ius*	humíllim*e*
Magnus			
	magnópere	mag*is*	máxim*e*

Some adjectives do not take all degrees nor, for some cause, direct comparison, adverbs are used as auxiliaries, like in English. For example: *more* competent, instead of competent*er*: *more* accurate, for accurat*er*: *most* gracious, for gracious*est*. So in Latin. Instead of *tenúior*, we say: *magis* ténuis, máxime ténuis, to avoid the many vowels in ten*úior; longe*

máximus, by far the biggest. Some will not take degrees, because they are naturally superlatives, as, for example, we can not say "deader," "deadest;" just as little can we say: *more* infinite, *most* infinite. Nor will its adverb *infinitely*, Latin *infinite*, admit infinit*ior*, infinit*issimus*, nor even *magis* infinitus, but only the positive, *infinite* maius.

Comparing adjectives is done thus:

Comparing in the positive is effected by joining the things compared by *tam—quam*; ex.: Fanum est *tam* magnum *quam* palatium; negative: Casa non est tam alta quam turris.

In the comparative: Casa est humilior *quam* turris; quam alone is the joining particle.

But mark well: *quam* is very often *omitted*, in which event the second part of comparison is put into *Ablative*, as; casa est humilior turr*e*: temo est crassior bacul*o*. *Quam* is mostly used when both nouns belong to the I. declension, where Nom. and Abl. are alike. Ex: Ianua est latior fenestr*a*, is ambiguous, at least in writing; in pronouncing we lay stress on the Abl., fenestr*á*. To avoid ambiguity we say: ianua est latior *quam* fenestra, both in Nom.

The superlative in most cases means only *very;* ex.: planeta est corpus *maximum*, means only a *very large body*.

The superlative is used much like in English and other languages: 1st, with *Genitive*, as, "*Linea D* est tr*ium* line*arum* longissima." "Iupiter est omn*ium* planet*arum* maximus. 2nd, with preposition *inter*, as: "B *inter* tres lineas est brevissima." "Mercurius est *inter* planetas minimus." In English: "Jupiter is the largest *of* all planets;" "Mercury is the smallest *among* all planets."

Necquidquam minus; quid est maius.? Nothing at all is smaller, lesser; what is larger? The *neuter* form is used, because there is *no gender* present, the subjects being *necquidquam*, "nothing at all" not any *thing*, and *quid?* what? which have no genders.

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

AD PENSUM SEPTIMUM.

1. Est casa tam alta quam turris?—qualis est una? qualis altera?—2. Uter est longior, penicillus an temo?—quo est temo crassior & longior?—3. Trium rerum—sellæ, mensæ atque tecti casæ—quæ est humillima? altissima?—4. Inter omnes rotas molarum quæ sunt maximæ?—5. Quæ corpora sunt maiora terrestribus?—6. Estne quidquam minus bacillo?—7. Quid est magis ténue acu?—8. Estne quidquam acutius forficibus?—9. Qui camini sunt altissimi?—10. Quid sunt soles?—11. Quod corpus cœleste est minus tellure?—12. Estne sole quidquam (*anything*) lucidius?

PENSUM OCTAVUM.



libella[1] quinárius[2] denárius[3] quadrans[4] semicentussis[5] centussis[6] téssera argentária[7]

NUMMI.[8]

MONETÆ.[9]

PECUNIA.[10]

Res ista est nummus.* Nummus hic est una libella. Libellæ quinque *efficiunt*[11] unum quinárium. Quinárii duo efficiunt unum denárium; denárius[12] est *duplum* quinarii. Denarii duo atque unus quinarius sunt unus quadrans,[13] seu *viginti & quinque* libellæ. Quadrantes duo sunt *quinquaginta*[14] libellæ, seu semi-centussis. Semi-centusses duo sunt centussis unus. Centussis est duplum semi-centussis, *quadruplum*[15] quadrantis, *decuplum* denarii, atque *centuplum* libellæ. Semi-centussis est *dimidium*[16] centussis; quadrans est una quarta *pars*[17] centussis, denarius est una *decima*, quinarius una *vigésima*, libella autem una *centésima*.

Unum, quinque, decem, viginti, centum, & *sic porro*,[18] sunt *númeri*. Numer*are*[19] est numeros *recitare*. Numer*amus*[20] autem sic:

1. One cent.—2. Five cents.—3. Ten cents.—4. A quarter.—5. Half-dollar.—6. A dollar. As the word means one hundred *asses* (a Roman coin), it can be applied to any nation's money adding a qualifying adjective, as, *Americanus*, *Gallicus*, *Mexicanus*. $ is an arbitrary sign standing for *silver*, Lat. *argentum*, nor does it necessarily mean a dollar. £ stands for *libra*, a pound (of silver).—7. A bank-note, a bill.—8. Money, coin, change, also spelled nu*m*us.—9. Money, as legal tender.—10. I., money, as property; *p. parata*, or simply *parata*, cash.—11. *Ex* and *faciunt*, make *out*, or *up*; *-us, a, um*, i. e. nummus, adj. of *quinque*, five.—12. *-us, a, um*, adj. of *decem*, ten; *-us, a, um*, usually in neuter form as a noun, the double of . .—13. *-ns, tis*, a pres. participle, as a III. noun; 25.—14. 50; half-dollar, m., III.,—15. Four-fold; ten-fold; hundred-fold.—16. Half, here a noun, otherwise *-us, a, um*.—17. *tis*, III. f.; 10*th;* 20*th;* 100*th*.—18. And so forth; *-us, i*, m.—19. *-o,*[1] *vi, tum*, to count, reckon; *-o,*[1] r., to quote back,

* Holding up a penny.

Númeri Arábici[21]	Numeri Romani[22]	Nomina adiectiva cardinálium.[23]	Numerorum Ordinálium.[24]
1	I	unum	primum
2	II	duo	secundum
3	III	tria	tértium
4	IV (IIII)	quatuor	quartum
5	V	quinque	quintum
6	VI	sex	sextum
7	VII	septem	séptimum
8	VIII	octo	octavum
9	IX (VIIII)	novem	nonum
10	X	decem	décimum
11	XI	úndecim	undécimum
12	XII	duódecim	duodécimum
13	XIII	trédecim	tredécimum
14	XIV	quatuórdecim	quatuordécimum
15	XV	quíndecim	quindécimum
16	XVI	sédecim	sedécimum
17	XVII	septémdecim	septemdécimum
18	XVIII	octódecim	octodécimum
19	XIX	novemdecim	novemdécimum
20	XX	viginti	vicésimum (vigesimum)
21	XXI	viginti & unum	vigesimum & primum
30	XXX	triginta	trigesimum
31	XXXI	triginta & unum	trigesimum & primum
40	XL	quadraginta	quadragesimum
50	L	quinquaginta	quinquagesimum
60	LX	sexaginta	sexagesimum
70	LXX	septuaginta	septuagesimum
80	LXXX	octuaginta*	octuagesimum
90	XC	nonaginta	nonagesimum
100	C	centum	centesimum
200	CC	ducenta	ducentesimum
300	CCC	tercenta	tercentesimum
400	CD	quadringenta	quadringentesimum
500	D(IↃ)	quingenta	quingentesimum
600	DC(IↃC)	sexcenta	sexcentesimum
700	DCC(IↃCC)	septingenta	septingentesimum
800	DCCC(IↃCCC)	octingenta	octingentesimum
900	DCCCC(IↃCCCC)	nongenta	nongentesimum
1000	M(CIↃ)	mille	millesimum
1100	MC(CIↃC)	mille & centum	millesimum & centesimum
1200	MCC(CIↃCC)	mille ducenta	millesimum & ducentesimum
2,000	MM(CIↃCIↃ)	duo millia	*bis* millesimum
3,000	MMM($\overline{III}$)	tria millia	*ter* millesimum
10,000	CCIↃↃ($\overline{X}$)	decem millia	*decies* millesimum
100,000	CCCIↃↃↃ	centum millia	*centies* millesimum
500,000	$\overline{D}$	quingenta millia	*quingenties* millesimum
1,000,000		*decies* centum millia	decies & centies millesimum

to recite.—20, *We* count, first pers. pl. in pres. Indic.—21. Arabic numerals, figures, now in use by all nations.—22. Latin, or Roman figures, now obsolete, and, because too clumsy, not in use, excepting in architecture and other monumental or ornamental works.—23. Cardinal numerical adjectives; *cardo*, in Latin, means a *hinge*, as upon which all others turn.—24. Ordinals; *ordo*, an order, row, series.—25. Adv. too little; *-us*, *a*, *um*,

* In books usually octoginta; so claimed by controversial writers; in speech however the above form prevails traditionally, and it is the right form, as it is the contraction of *octava* and *ginta*.

PENSUM OCTAVUM

Unum est númerus parvus, est *parum;*[25] *mille* est numerus magnus, est *multum.* *Duo* est numerus maior quam unum, duo sunt *plus*[26] quam unum, unum autem est minus quam duo.

Utrum est plus, *octódecim* an *duódecim?* *Quanto*[27] est plus illud?—hoc quanto minus?

Unum est numerus integer mínimus; id quod est minus *unitate*[28] integrum non est, sed *fractura;* sic, $\frac{1}{2}$, unum in partes duas *divisum* facit duo dimídia. Hoc, $\frac{1}{4}$, est unus quadrans; $\frac{1}{3}$, una tertia; $\frac{2}{5}$, duæ quintæ; $\frac{3}{4}$, tres quartæ; $\frac{4}{6}$, quatuor sextæ; $\frac{7}{8}$ septem octavæ (partes). Duo dimídia, vel quatuor quartæ non sunt sive plus sive minus quam unum *totum* (integrum),[29] quia omnes partes simul æquant totum.

Unitates multæ efficiunt *pluralitatem,*[30] seu *multitúdinem;* plurálitas enim est *summa* plúrium unitatum, multitudo autem est summa multarum unitatum. Sic,[31] mille unitates efficiunt summam *mille.*[32] Numeri fiunt magni quum parvos aut minores *áddimus,*[33] *deminuuntur* autem *si eis ali*quid *démimus,* seu ex iis aliquid *subtráhimus.* *Sunto*[34] sequentes summæ:

much, many, a great deal.—26. *ris*, adj. III., one ending only, compar. of multum, *more.*—27. Abl. neut. of *-us, a, um*, how great, how much, *by* how much?—28. *-as, atis*, f., oneness, unity; I., breakage, what is broken, fraction; *-sus, a, um*, perf. partic. of *divido,*[3] *si, sum*, to divide.—29. *-us, a, um*, here a neuter noun, a *whole, complete, entire; æquo,*[1] *vi, tum*, to equal. —30. *-tas, atis*, f. "moreness," plurality; *-do, onis*, f., "manyness," multitude; I., the entirety, sum total.—31. Thus.—32. A neut. noun, not declined in sing., in pl. it is regular in III.—33. *Ad* and *do*, *to* and *give*, addo,[3] áddidi, ádditum, to give to, to add; *-uo,*[3] *ui, utum*, *de* and *minus*, to diminish, reduce, make smaller; *si*, if; Dat. pl. of *is, ea, id;* something; *-mo,*[3] *dempsi, ptum*, to take away, off, out; *-ho,*[3] *subtraxi, ctum*, to pull, or draw from under, draw down, subtract, 1st pers. pl.—34. Imperative, pl., be (there), from *sum; -ns, tis*, following, Nom. pl.—35. II., m., diminutive of

1372
3249
12651
67415
82903
123590
351712

Versiculus[35] primus: mille tercenta septuaginta & duo.
Secundus: tria millia ducenta quadraginta & novem (vel: *ter* mill*e*).
Tertius: duódecim millia sexcenta quinquaginta & unum.
Quartus: sexaginta septem millia quadringenta & quíndecim.
Quintus: octuaginta duo millia nongenta & tria.
Sextus: centum viginti (&) tria millia quingenta & nonaginta.
Séptimus: tercenta (v. tercent*ena*) quinquaginta & unum millia septingenta & duódecim.

Nunc[36] vírgulam toti *súbdimus,* dein numeros *columellæ* ultimæ sic*ce* áddimus: duo & nulla sunt duo, et tria sunt quinque, & quinque sunt decem, & unum sunt undecim, & novem sunt viginti, atque duo sunt viginti & duo. Vírgulæ *subscríbimus*[37] duo, alterum duo, quod *superest,* addimus columellæ sequenti: duo & unum – – *& sic deinceps.* Summa: 642, 892, sexcenta quadraginta & duo millia octingenta nonaginta & duo.

Exemplum Subtractionis

23,946,758
13,752,416

Versículus primus: ducenties[38] *& ter centena* nongenta quadraginta sex millia septingenta quinquaginta & octo.
Secundus: centies & ter centena septingenta quinquaginta duo millia quadringenta & sexdecim.

versus, us, a verse, a line.—36. Now; a switch; Dat. of *totus*, Gen. tot*ius; sub,* and *do*, see 33, *we put under:* then; l., dim. of *columna*, a column, Dat.; *-ce,* an emphatic syllable, *thus.*—37. *Sub* and *scribo,*[3] *psi, ptum,* to write under, or down; *super* and *est*, what is left, remains; and so forth.—38. Two-

PENSUM OCTAVUM

Sic *proceditur:*[39] sex ex octo *linquet* duo. Subscríbimus duo. Unum e quinque linqu*it* quatuor. Quatuor e septem linquit tria. Duo e sex linquet quatuor. Quinque e quatuor subtrahi nequit,[40] adeoque *mutuamur* a *membro próximo* unum, quod huic addimus; nunc: quinque e quatuórdecim linquet novem, septem ex octo *re*linquet unum; tria e tribus linquet nullam, unum e duobus unum. Summa *residua:*[41] centies centena centum & nonaginta quatuor millia tercenta quadraginta & duo.

Libellæ quingentæ sunt *quincentusses*, $5.00, libellæ autem mille sunt $10.00 *decentusses*. Centusses atque libellæ sunt *fractura denária,*[42] ubi punctum denárium totum a pártibus, integrum a fracturis, centusses a libellis *séparat*.

Exempla: $1.01, centussis & una libella; $2.50 centusses duo & dimidius;[43] $0.35, nullum & triginta quinque libellæ. In fracturis *ordinariis:* $1\frac{1}{2}$, unum & *semis*, v. sesqui-alterum; $2\frac{1}{4}$ duo *cum*[44] quadrante; $5\frac{7}{36}$, quinque & septem trigesimæ sextæ. 0.003, nullum & tres millésimæ.

hundred times; of this and *centena* later.—39. Pass. of *procedo*, to go forward; the future of *linquo* or relinquo, pres. linquit and *re*linquit, leaves, will leave, or leave behind.—40. A defective verb: *nequeo*, *nequis*, *nequit*, *nequimus*, *nequitis*, *nequeunt*, cannot; cannot be subtracted; therefore; deponent verb, we borrow;-*um*, *i*, a member; -*us*, *a*, *um*, the next.—41. -*us*, *a*, *um*, remaining, rest, balance.—42. Decimal fraction; -*o*,[1] r., to separate,—43. Here an adj.; *nullum*, here a neuter noun; ordinary; *semis*, *issis*, m., half. *sesqui*, num. adv. more by half, s. -alterum, one and a half. —44. Prep., with, takes an Abl.

GRAMMATICA.

DE NOMINIBUS NUMERALIBUS.

We introduce two classes of numerals here, the Cardinals and the Ordinals. The first kind denotes simple *quantity*, the second indicates the order, succession or the place of a unit or quantity in a series of units from the beginning. Examples: one, five, twenty, are quantities; first, fifth, twen-

tieth, are the places these numerals, or what they qualify, hold in a row, counting from the first. *Domus decem*, ten houses; *domus decima*, is but one house, but the *tenth* in a row.

All of these numerals are adjectives. The Ordinals are regular *us*, *a*, *um* kind and are declined as such. Among the Cardinals the first three, *unus*, *a*, *um*, *duo*, *duæ*, *duo* and *tres*, *tria* take endings, the rest are undeclinable.

When any numeral stands for a noun, *i. e.*, when it has no noun to follow in gender, it is *neuter*, as in counting: *unum*, *duo*, *tria*, *primum*, *secundum*, *tertium*, &c.

Unum is also used in plural with plural nouns, as *una castra*, a single camp; *uni Romani*, the Romans alone. It is declined thus:

Nom.	un*us*, *a*, *um*,
Gen.	un*ius*,
Dat.	un*i*,
Acc.	un*um*, *am*, *um*,
Abl.	un*o*, *a*, *o*

Instead of *trédecim*, *sédecim*, *septémdecim*, *octódecim* and *novemdecim*, in literary and classical Latin *decem & tria*, *decem & sex*, *decem & septem*, or, *decem octo*, *decem novem* are used most frequently, popularly however the former contractions are mostly used.

Eight and nine, in each decade, excepting 68, 69, and 98, are also thus expressed: *duodeviginti* (two from twenty)=18, undeviginti, 19, duodetriginta, 28, undequadraginta, 39, &c.

In the Ordinals the same rules prevail, only, we say more frequently *tertium decimum*, *quartum decimum*, than *decimum & tertium*, &c.

The Cardinals have no plurals, but nouns, or adjectives, which they qualify, must follow in plural, as: quatuor fenestr*æ*, centum cas*æ*. Centum has no plural excepting when compounded with other numerals, as: *ducentum*, when it loses its singular, and is declined like any other adjective: ducenti, æ, a; -orum, arum, orum, &c., so all the rest until mille.

Mille is a neuter noun, therefore, whenever it is to qualify a *noun*, this noun will stand in Genitive, as: mille ped*um*. But it can also be used as an adjective, when its plural form is *mille* (noun form in pl. is mill*ia*), as *mille equi*.

PENSUM OCTAVUM

If a declinable numeral comes between the *noun* mille and the noun it qualifies, no Genitive will be governed, as: fabricæ istæ habent plures quam duo millia & quingent*as* rot*as*.

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA
AD PENSUM OCTAVUM.

1. Lege & adde (read and add): 111, 178, 298, 562, 989, 1236.—2. Quæ est summa horum numerorum: 37, 899; 174,910; 846,324; 553,608; 914,000; 101,003?—3. Si e centum & tribus millibus octingentis et viginti duobus démimus sexaginta & septem millia quingenta & undeviginti, quantum superest?—4. Quanto est plus viginti & duo quam duodeviginti?—5. Quot centusses & libellas habet is (he), cui sunt (to whom there are, *i. e.*, who has) tres tésseræ argentariæ centussis unius, duo semi-centusses, sex quadrantes, septem denarii, quinque quinarii atque tres libellæ?—6. Si autem adímimus ei (Dat. of *is*; if we take away from him) centussem semissem, quantum habet?—7. Si duobus centussibus addimus tres quadrantes, unum denarium et tres quinarios, sed démimus semi-centussem, quæ summa superest?—8. Quot sunt unitates in centussi?—quid vocantur?—9. Quotus est numerus qui est post nonagesimum et nonum? Qui numerus est ante hunc?—10. Quot denarii sunt in quincentussibus?—11. Quot quadrantes in decentussibus?—12. Quot quinarii efficiunt bismille sexcentos septuaginta & novem centusses atque quadraginta & quinque libellas?

PENSUM NONUM.

Semel unum est unum	1×1=1
Bis duo sunt quatuor	2×2=4
Ter tria sunt novem	3×3=9
Quater quatuor sunt sédecim	4×4=16
Quinquies quinque sunt viginti & quinque	5×5=25
Sexies sex sunt triginta & sex	6×6=36
Septies septem sunt quadraginta novem	7×7=49
Octies octo sunt sexaginta quatuor	8×8=64
Novies novem sunt octuaginta unum	9×9=81
Decies decem sunt centum	10×10=100
Decies centum sunt mille	100×10=1000
Centies centum sunt decem millia	100×100=10,000
Centies mille sunt centum millia	1000×100=100,000

NOMINA NUMERALIA ADIECTIVA

DISTRIBUTIVA	ADVERBIALIA
singula	semel
bina	bis
terna	ter
quaterna	quater
quina	quínquies
sena	séxies
septena	sépties
octona	ócties
novena	nóvies
dena	décies
undena	úndecies
duodena	duodécies
terna dena	tredécies

DISTRIBUTIVA	ADVERBIALIA
quaterna dena	quatuor decies
quina dena	quindecies
sena dena	sedecies
septena dena	decies & septies
octona dena	octodecies
novena dena	novemdecies
vicena	vicies
vicena & singula	vícies & semel
vicena & bina	vicies & bis
tricena	trícies
quadragena	quadrágies
quiquagena	quinquagies
sexagena	sexagies
septuagena	septuagies
octuagena	octuagies
nonagena	nonagies
centena	cénties
ducena	dúcenties
trecena (tercentena)	trecenties (ter-; tri-)
quadringena (-tena)	quadringénties
quingena	quingénties
sexcena (-tena)	sexcenties
septingena	septingenties
octingena	octingenties
nongena	nongenties (nomin-)
millena (síngula míllia)	míllies
bis millena (bina millia)	bis millies

PENSUM NONUM

Nunc[1] autem scríb*ite*[2] numeros qui sequuntur:* Duo de quinquaginta millia septingenta nonaginta & tria; duobus autem ultimis *sub*scríbite: viginti & quinque, sic:

48,793
25

Vírgulam versicul*is*[3] utr*is*que subiícimus, dein numerum maiorem minore *multiplicâbimus,*[4] sic: quinquies tria sunt quindecim; *restat* unum; quinquies novem sunt quadraginta quinque, & unum sunt quadraginta & sex. *Subnotamus*[5] sex, restant quatuor. Quinquies septem sunt triginta quinque, & quatuor, sunt triginta & novem. Restant tria. Quinquies octo sunt quadraginta, & tria faciunt quadraginta & tria. Restant quatuor. Quinquies quatuor efficiunt viginti, & quatuor, sunt viginti quatuor. *Tota*[6] summa est: ducenta quadraginta tria millia, nongenta sexaginta & quinque.

Quid fécimus?[7] Descrí*p*simus[8] duos versículos numerorum, *álterum* sub *áltero,*[9] dein vírgulam utrisque subi*é*cimus,[10] tandem maiorem multiplicá*vi*mus *per*[11] minorem, atque ita summam totius obtinúimus.

1. Now.—2. Imperative (commanding) plur. *write ye!;* a deponent verb, plur., follow.—3. Dative plur. *to both;* we throw under, we underscore; then.—4. We *shall* multiply; thus; *re*-stat, remains.—5. We mark down. —6. *-us, a, um,* whole, entire.—7. *Facio* in past (perfect) tense, *what have we done?*—8. From *scribo,* (see 2), I write, and *de,* as *de*scendit *de* , . down, from, *de*scribe, write down, in past tense, we have written down.—9. One under the other.—10. Past tense of *subiicimus* (see 3), we have thrown under, we have underscored; finally;*-vimus,* past of *multiplico,* I multiply, like*-bimus* (see 4), which is the *future.*—11. A preposition with Acc. *through, by, with*; the bigger *by* the lesser; *-ius* is the Gen. of *totus.*—12. *úimus,*

* The teacher may dictate other numbers, lest pupils copy from the book.

Nunc eosdem numeros describ*e*mus,[13] et per eosdem minores in viginti quinque partes *dividemus,*[14] sic:

$$28 \mid 48{,}793 \mid 1951\tfrac{18}{25}$$

Dividens (25),[15] in membro primo (48) divid*endi,*[16] continetur semel. Semel 25 e quadraginta octo subtrahimus: quinque ex octo linqu*e*t tria, duo e quatuor, duo. Viginti quinque in viginti tribus non continentur; mutuamur a membro próximo,[17] quod huic adiungimus, fiuntque ducenta triginta & septem; vigintiquinque in ducentis triginta & septem novies continentur; novies vigintiquinque sunt ducenta & vigintiquinque; hæc linquent duodecim; deprómimus[18] novem; 25 in viginti & novem *recurret*[19] quinquies, supersunt quatuor; deprómimus tria; 25 in quadraginta & tribus semel tantum continentur, –sub*tracta,*[20] linquent octódecim. Summa *igitur,*[21] quæ post divis*ionem*[22] superest, est mille nongenta quinquaginta & unum, atque octodecim vigésimæ quintæ.

Numerus denus in centum *absque*[23] residuo decies recurrit. *Quotenus*[24] numerus occurrit bis in decem absque residuo? –Quot centena effiiciunt mille?–Si centum in partes vicenas

past of *obtineo*, to gain, get, receive, *and thus we have obtained.*—13. *-emus*, future tense of describo (see 2 and 8), we shall write down.—14. *-emus*, future of *divido*[3], *si*, *sum*, to divide.—15. The pres. participle of *divido*, *-ens*, *entis*, the dividing one, the one which divides; *membrum*, *i*, a limb, a member.—16. The *fut. passive* participle of *divido*, the one which is *to be* divided, the dividend, it is in Gen. sing; linqu*i*t, the fut. of linqu*e*t.—17. We borrow from the *next* (*-us*, *a*, *um*); which we join to this one (Dat. of *hoc*).—18. *-mo,*[3] *psi*, *ptum*, to produce, fetch, bring down.—19. *-ro,*[3] *recucurri*, *cursum*, to run back, occurs, is found, in fut.—20. The *perfect participle* of sub-*trabo,*[3] *-traxi*, *-tractum*, to draw down, it is *us*, *a*, *um*, drawn, when drawn down, or subtract*ed*, Nom. pl. neut.—21. So then, therefore. —22. *-io*, *onis*.—23. Prepos. w. Abl.; *-duum*, *i*, what is left, remainder, balance.—24. *-us*, *a*, *um*, an interrogative for the distributive numerals.—25.

dividitur *quantæ*[25] sunt singulæ?–Sunt domus quæ singulos caminos, binas ternasque fenestras atque *únicam*[26] ianuam habent. Quid vocantur domus tales?–Sunt etiam domus, quæ habent trinas vel senas fores atque vicenas quinas vel tricenas fenestras; quid sunt domus tales?–Sunt *porro*[27] domus, quæ iuxta se turres centenos ducenosque pedes[28] altas, habent. Rhedas minores equi singuli trahunt, sed sunt currus maiores qui a binis, quaternis vel etiam senis equis trahuntur. Duo equi et unus currus sunt *bigæ*, seu binum *iugum*,[29] quatuor equi simul *iuncti* sunt *quadrigæ*. Bini equi sunt unum *par*[30] equorum, quaterni autem sunt pária bina. Addere, subtrahere, multiplicare & dividere est *putátio*, vel *computátio*.[31]

-*us*, *a*, *um*, how great?—26. -*us*, *a*, *um*, only one.—27. Further, moreover. —28. 200 feet. The question 'How high?' 'How deep;' 'How long?' demand an Acc. in reply.—29. -*um*, *i*, a yoke, *bigæ*, *arum*, is a contraction from *bis* or *bina iuga*, hence *bi-iugis*, *e*; *iuncti*, perf. part. Nom. pl. 'joined,' *quadriga*, *æ*, four in hand.—30. *Par*, *is*, III., n., a pair, *par binum*, a couple of pairs, or, double pair, *paria bina*, two pairs, (*of* horses).—31. -*io*, *ionis*. f., figuring, reckoning, counting.

GRAMMATICA.

DE NOMINIBUS NUMERALIBUS.

The rule of "qualifying" is very strictly followed out in Latin. A numeral noun is qualified by an adjective Thus, *mille*, a noun, will be qualified by *centum*, used as an adjective, or *changed* into an adjective, and we say: *centum* millia, and often *centena* millia. *Centum* millia, in its turn, is qualified by an *adverbial* numeral, thus: *decies* centum millia, or *decies* cent*ena* millia.

From this, and from the text of the lesson, the application of the adverbial numerals will be clearly seen. They answer the English numerals modified by "times," as "three times," *ter*, "five times," *quinquies*. However, Latin too has an expression similar to English "times;" it is *vix*, *vicis*, f. But this being a noun, cannot be used with adverbs, *i. e.*, we cannot say

semel vice, but *una vice*, *duabus vicibus*, or, *vice singula*, *binis vicibus*, *ternis quaternis*, *quindenis*, *vicenis*, *centenis*, *millenis vicibus*.

The distributive numerals, so called, are adjectives in *us*, *a*, *um*. They do not, in fact, "distribute," excepting their English or other translations. They are only the *poetical*, or approximative forms of the cardinals. Among other things they do mean "one by one" as translated into English, but their first meaning is "as many as," or "about." Fabrica habet *quinquagenas* fenestras, means, the factory has as many as 50 windows, or *about* 50 windows. While *quinquaginta* is the exact arithmetical quantity, *quingena* is the approximating quantity. *Centum millia* is 100,000 exactly, or statistically, *centena millia* means "hundreds of thousands," or, "about," "as many as" 100,000. *Singuli equi*, single horses, one horse each, *equus singulus*, one single horse, one horse alone.

Scríbite, subscríbite! This is the mode, manner (mood) of bidding, ordering, Modus Imperativus, or Imperativus, or Imperans. Mark well: It is *always* the 1st person (I) who commands; 2nd, It is always the 2nd person who is commanded to do a thing; 3rd, No other person can either command, or be commanded; 4th, Commanding cannot be done in either the past or the future; it *must be present*; but it may be singular or plur. Excepting *facio* in sing., has *fac!* do! act! make! and two others, the Imperatives are a very simple form:

	I	II	II	IV
S.	multíplic*a!*	óbtin*e!*	scrib*e!*	ex*i!*
Pl.	multiplic*ate!*	obtin*éte!*	scríb*ite!*	ex*íte!*

Multiplicabimus, *linquet*, *recurret*. These are verbs in the *future* time (tense). In English we have no real *future* tense; for which we say: the horse *will* draw, we *shall* add. The former means that the horse has the *will* or *willingness* to draw; the latter is the German *soll*, ought, must; while in Latin we attach certain letters, or syllables, which express the action to be done exactly. These syllables are easy to be remembered.

Let us take the 1st person pl. of all four groups of verbs first.

I	II	II	IV
multiplic*ábimus*	obtin*ébimus*	recurr*émus*	fin*iémus**
we shall manyfold	we shall receive	we shall run back	we shall end

* *Finio*, 4 *vi*, *tum*, to end; a new word, in the place of *éxeo*, which is irregular.

PENSUM NONUM

As it will be seen, the I. and II. receive *abi* and *ebi* syllables, while the III. and IV. only *e* and *ie* respectively. All verbs, unless irregular, follow this rule, as: st*abi*mus, mov*ebi*mus, trah*e*mus, prom*ie*mus, &c. The passive form is just as simple, only changing final *s* into *r*, thus: trahemu*r*, movébimu*r*.

Fécimus, *descrípsimus*, *obtimúimus*. These verbs are in the past tense: *Fécimus* is from *facio;* it is very irregular, and in the fut. it is fac*ie*mus, in the past fécimus. The past forms of the four groups are:

I	II	III	IV
multiplic*ávi*mus	obtin*úi*mus	scrips*i*mus	fin*ivi*mus
we have manyfolded	we have received	we have written	we have ended

The syllable which changes a verb into past is *vi* (ui, psi, xi, &c., according to the nature of the verb), which, like all others, is attached to the stem, thus: nat*ávi*mus, hab*úi*mus, trá*xi*mus.

Dividens, *subtracta*, *dividendi*. The first of these is the *present participle*, the second is the *perfect participle*, and the third is the *future passive participle*.

1. Bear in mind that the *present* participle (English—*ing*) always means the *doer*, the person or thing which acts, while the Englsh signifies partly the action itself, partly the thing *done*. Ex. writ*ing*, means the action, or the thing written; in Latin; scrib*ens*, means the doer. The endings are:

I	II	III	IV
st*ans,* tis,	hab*ens,* tis,	scrib*ens,* tis,	fin*iens*, tis,

They all belong to the III. declension.

2. The *perfect* participle exactly coincides with the English *-ed*, in lov*ed*, or *-en* in writt*en*. The Latin endings are: *tus*, *ta*, *tum* (or, sus, sa, sum), and, as such, they are declined like *parvus*, *magnus*.

I	III
multiplic*atus, a, um,*	scrip*tus, a, um,*
manyfolded	written
II	IV
obten*tus*, *a*, *um*,	fini*tus*, *a*, *um*,
received	ended

3. The *future passive* participle has no equivalent in English. It means

the *thing to be done*, but is an adjective, and hence in English it would go before the noun, something like: *the to be hitched* horse, equus currui *iungendus*. The endings:

I	III
multiplic*andus, a, um,*	scrib*endus, a, um,*
II	IV
hab*endus, a, um,*	fin*iendus, a, um*

Divisionem. This noun is derived from the *supinum* of divido[3] divisi, divi*sum*, substituting *io* to *um*. Almost any verb will admit such trasformation if it has a supinum. Thus: subtraho[3] xi, ctum, *subtractio;* addo,[3] addidi, additum, *additio;* facio[3], feci, factum, *factio;* traho[3] traxi, tractum, *tractio*, &c. They all are fem. nouns of the III.

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA
AD PENSUM NONUM.

1. Isti numeri sunt leg*endi*: 37x12; 143x25; 80x40; 58x13.—2. Tria, tribus multiplic*ata* quantum est (*how much*)?—3. Qui est numerus, qui, per se (*by itself*) multiplicatus, centum, efficit?—4. Habúimus centum septuaginta quinque centusses atque sexaginta tres libellas, summam hanc divísimus inter tres: quantum habébimus singuli (*each*) ?—5. Suntne octódecim *tótidem* (as much, as many) atque (*as*) bis duodena ?—quid *interest* (what is the difference) ?—6. Quanto est plust quadraginta octo quam quater duodena ?—7. Quantus est numerus ubi unum ternæ nullæ sequuntur.—8. Si numerum per eundem (by the same) numerum multiplicábimus per quem divísimus, quam summam obtinébimus?—9. Divide 1326 in 13 partes!—10. Quo numero divid*e*mus 99 absque resíduo?—11. Si nullam unam nullis duabus (2 Dat.) áddimus, quid habébimus? (Ans. *Nihil,* nothing!).—12. Quot sedécimæ sunt in uno toto?

PENSUM DECIMUM.

Una 24-ta pars diéi est una hora. Hæc in partes 60 *dispéscitur,*[1] quæ *minuta* prima appellantur. Minut*um* primum *idéntidem*[2] in partes 60 *abit,* quarum síngulæ[3] minuta secunda *áudiunt.*[4] Quod minuto secundo est brévius, seu quod est brevissimum, *momentum* appellamus. Momentum est *tempus*[6] brevissimum.

Duos dies vocamus *bíduum,*[7] tres *tríduum,* quatuor *quatriduum,* septem autem unam *septimanam*[8] vel *hebdómadam.* Síngulus septem dierum nómine *próprio*[9] *gaudet.*[10] Nomina dierum septimanæ sunt sequen*tia*:[11]

dies *Solis*[12]
dies *Lunæ*
dies *Martis*
dies *Mercúrii*
dies *Iovis*
dies *Véneris*
dies *Saturni*

1. *-octo,*[3] *-pestum*, *i. e.*, dividitur; *-tum*, *i*, perf. part. (here a noun) of *minuo,*[3] *ui*, *utum*, to diminish, make smaller, a *first* minute.—2. Adv. again, similarly; *ab-* eo,[4] ivi, itum, to go away, go apart, is divided.—3. Each of which; *minutum secundum*, secondary minutes, *a second.*—4. *-io,*[4] *vi*, *tum*, to hear, to answer a name, obey "*are called* minutes."—5. Ábl. of "comparison." *i. e.*, *quam* is left out; *-um*, *i*, a moment.—6. *-us*, *oris*, (*o* short), III., n., time.—7. *-um*, *i*, two days, three days, &c.—8. I., a week; I., a week, a Greek word, frequent in Latin; septimana is later, but Latin.—9. *-us*, *a*, *um*, proper, own.—10. *-eo,*[2] *gravisus sum*, to enjoy, intransitive, therefore it demands an Abl.: nomin*e* gaudet, enjoys *with* (having) a name, has a name; it is active, except in *perfect* tense, and its derivatives, where it is *deponent.*—11. Pres. part of *sequor,*[3] *secutus*, a dep. verb, *-ens*, *tis*, Nom. pl., n.—12. The names of the planets (the sun and the moon were like planets in

Septimanæ quatuor, aut dies triginta, fáciunt *mensem*.[13] Menses quoque nomínibus própriis gaudent, quæ hic sequentur:

Mensis	*Ianuárius*	Mensis	*Iúlius*
"	*Februárius*	"	*Augustus*
"	*Mártius*	"	*Septembris*
"	*Aprilis*	"	*Octobris*
"	*Máius*	"	*Novembris*
"	*Iúnius*	"	*Decembris*

Quatuor últimos etiam sic *solemus*[14] scríbere: 7ber, 8ber, 9ber, Xber (vel *-bris*). Duo menses etiam tempus *bimestre,*[15] tres, *trimestre,* quatuor *quatrimestre,* quinque *quimestre,* sex *semestre* vocari solet; menses autem duódecim sunt *annus*.[16]

Quidam[17] menses *con*stant e diebus triginta, álii e triginta et uno, unus Februárius numerat duodetriginta, anno autem *bissextili* undetriginta; dies qui additur est *intercalaris*.[18] Annus con*sistit*[19] e diebus tercentis sexaginta & quinque.

Anni duo *biennium*,[20] tres *tri*ennium, quatuor *quadri*ennium, quinque *quinqu*ennium, decem *dec*ennium, centum *cent*ennium, vel etiam *sæculum* vocari solent.

the astronomy of the Ancients). These names of the week-days date back to the early emperors, when the calendar of Julius Cæsar came into popular use. They are found in *Ausonius* and used by all Neo-Latin nations.—13. *-is, is*, m., a month.—14. *-eo*,[2] *ui, itum*, "I used to . . ," "we are wout to write."—15. Adjectives of two (*-is, e*, ending; in later Latin they are also used as nouns to great advantage, as *bimestrum, trimestrum, quimestrum*, and *semestrum*, (cf. Germ. *semester*).—16. *-us, i*, a year (cf. Eng. *annual*).—17. *Quidam, quædam, quoddam*, some, decl. like *qui, quæ, quod; con* and *sto*, with, together, and stand, stand together, consist; *unus Febr.*, February alone; counts; having *sextæ calendæ Martii* twice (bis), a leap year.—18. The day inserted after the sixth calend of March.—19. *Con- sisto*,[3] *stiti, stitum*, to consist.—20. From *bis* and *annus*, 2 years, 3 years, a hundred years; *-um, i*, a hundred years, a century, the world, hence *sæcularis, e*, a hundred years old, anniversary, also "worldly" (secular), not holy; this

PENSUM DECIMUM

Dies, *quo,*[21] pensum istud décimum scríbimus, est dies Mercúrii, quintus Augusti, ann*i*[22] millesim*i* octingentésim*i* nonagésim*i* et sext*i*. Dies iste est *hódie.*[23]

prídie[26] *fúerat* d. Solis, 2-dus Augusti
núdius tértius[25] *fuit* d. Lunæ, 3-ius Augusti
heri[24] *erat* dies Martis, 4-tus Augusti
hódie est dies Mercúrii, 5-tus Augusti
cras[27] *erit* dies Iovis, 6-tus Augusti
perêndie[28] *fiet* dies Véneris, 7-mus Augusti
postrídie[29] *futurus* est d. Saturni, 8-vus Augusti
hódie octo[30] fuit 29-nus Iúlii; octo *abbinc* erit 12-mus Augusti.

Annus habet quatuor tempora,[31] *nempe: ver, æstatem, autumnum* atque *hyemem.* Ver incipit 21-mo Martii et *durat*[32] ad 21-mum Iúnii; quum æstas incipit; hæc *finit*[33] 21-mo 7bris, *tum incipit* autumnus, qui finem *accipit*[34] 21-mo Xbris, qui est *bruma; eo* die incipit hyems, quæ désinit 21-o Mártii.

Sol æstat*e* *matúrius*[36] surgit quam hyem*e* et *tárdius* occumbit; *idcirco* dies æst*ivi* hyem*álibus* sunt longiores.

meaning however is not Roman.—21. *In*, or *on* which.—22. Genitive sing. —23. Contracted from *hoc* (Abl.) *die*, to-day.—24. Yesterday; *erat*, is the *imperfect* of the Indic. mood of *est*, (he, she, it) *was*.—25. The day before yesterday, contr. from *nunc est dies tertius; fuit* is the past (perfect) tense of *est*, (he, she, it) has been.—26. Contr. fr. *priore die*, previous day, the day before, it can be applied for any "day before;" *fúerat*, is the pluperfect of *est*, (he, she, it) had been.—27. To-morrow; *erit*, is the simple future of *est*, (he, she, it) will be.—28. After-to-morrow; *fiet*, is the future of *fio*.—29. The day after-to-morrow; *futurus, a, um*, the fut. participle of *est*, together with *est* is its periphrastic future.—30. A week to-day; *abhinc*, from hence (a week).—31. Seasons; to wit: *ver, veris*, n., spring; *æstas, atis*, f., summer; *-us, i*, fall, autumn; *hyems, emis*, f., winter.—32. *-o,*[1] *vi, tum*, lasts.—33. *-io,*[4] *vi, tum*, to end; then.—34. *-io,*[3] *accepi, ptum*, to receive, get, comes to an end.—35. I., the shortest day of the year.—36. Adv. compar. from *-urus, a, um*, ripe, sooner, earlier; fr. *-dus, a, um*, late, slow, later;

At dies æstivi non modo[37] sunt longi verum etiam *câlidi.*[38] *Contra,*[39] dies hyemales non tantum breves sunt, sed etiam *frígidi.* Tunc[40] in dómibus *ignes* fácimus; domus sic *calefacta* est *fórmida.*

Sex dies septimanæ *laboramus*[41] die autem séptimo a labore *cessamus* atque *quiéscimus.* Dies Solis est dies *quieti*s, dies *festus,*[42] seu *festum.* Festa *huiúsmodi*[43] sunt 4-tus Iúlii, *libertatis vindicatæ,*[44] 22-dus Februárii, *natales*[45] *Georgii Washington, aliaque plura.*

Diebus festis tárdius súrgimus, *diútius*[46] *dormimus,* et tardius *cûbitum* pérg*imus.* Is qui semper *diu*[47] dormit, et *iusto*[48] tardius surgit, est *piger,* non *álacris.*

> Septem horas dormire *sat*[49] est *iuveni*que *seni*que;
> Octo *damus*[50] pigris, ter tres de *stémmate natis.*

Instrumentum[51] quod horas, minuta momentaque *índicat,* est *horológium,* quod *vero* dies, septimanas, menses, *ortum occasum*que solis et lunæ *ostendit,* est *calendárium.*

therefore; adj. of *æstas* summer (days); adj. of hyems.—37. Not only.—38. *-us, a, um,* warm.—39. On the other hand, opposite, contrary; *us, a, um,* cold.—40. At that time; *-nis, is,* m., fire; perf. p. fr. *calefacio,* heat*ed;* *-us, a, um,* warm.—41. *-ro,*[1] *vi, tum,* to work; *-so,*[1] *vi, tum,* to cease; *-sco,*[3] *quievi, tum,* to rest.—42. *-us, a, um,* holiday; the same as a noun.—43. *This kind,* does not change.—44. *-tas, tatis,* f., freedom; *-co,*[1] r., claim back. gain, vindicate (Gen., because *dies* understood, there being then two nouns, one of which must be in Gen.).—45. *-es, ium,* pl., birth-day; *Georgius, ii,* fr. *georgicus, a, um,* rural, farmer, George.—46. For a longer duration; *-io,*[4] r., to sleep; *-bo,*[1] *ui, itum,* to lie down.—47. Positive degree of *diutius*(46).—48. *-us, a, um,* abl. of comp., just, right, "later than what is wright;" *-er, a, um,* II., lazy; *-is, e,* brisk, sharp, quick.—49. Enough; *-is, is,* irreg. adj., Dat. young; *-ex, senis,* irreg. adj. old, Dat.—50. *Do,*[1] *dedi, datum,* to give; 9; *-ma, atis* (a shot), noble stock; *-us, a, um,* perf. part. of *nascor, nasci, natus,* to be born, Dat. pl.—51. *-um, i,* a tool; *-co,*[1] r., point out, indicate; *-um, ii,* a clock, or watch; while, but; *-us, us,* IV., rising; *-us, us,* IV., setting; *-do,*[3] *di, sum,* to show; a book containing the *calendæ.*

PENSUM DECIMUM

GRAMMATICA.

The names of the months are adjectives, but they are used, for the most part, as nouns.

Serial things are expressed by the *ordinal* numerals. Such serials are the hours (the minutes and seconds are not), days and years. When we say in English, 'it is *three* o'clock,' we mean that it is three strokes of the clock, or bell, indicating the *third* hour. Likevise, speaking of years we mean the eighteen-hundred-and-ninety-*sixth* year, though we say "ninety-six." The days we say properly: the *first* of January, the fif*th* of August. In Latin this principle is very strictly enforced. Consequently we say: Primus Ianuari*i*, millesim*i* octingentesim*i* nonagesim*i* & sext*i*; *i. e.*, all are ordinals. But if that number of years is meant, just like in English, we would use the cardinals.

According to the above we ask: *Quota* hora est? Answer: Est *tertia*. Quando surgit sol? Æstate surgit *quarta* cum dimidio, hyeme autem post sextam vel etiam septimam.

When a numeral signifies a *date*, that is, a minute, an hour, a day, a year, *on*, *at*, or *in* which a thing takes place, will be joined with Ablative; this is called the *Ablative of time*. In the sentence, Sol surgit *hora sexta* matutin*a*, the three last words are in Ablative. The same way, die-noctuque, hodie, horno (this year), æstate, vere, hyeme &c., are Ablatives.—Therefore, if we wish to say, *In* summer, *in* winter, *at* five o'clock, *on* Friday, last year, next year, &c., these words are simply put into Abl. (sing., or pl.) *without any preposition;* thus: Hyem*e*, æstat*e*, hor*a* quint*a*, di*e* Veneris, ann*o* superior*e* (or, elaps*o*), anno futuro, mens*e* proxim*o* (next), &c.; expl.; H*oc* vesper*e* laborem fini*vi*mus hor*a* quint*e* cum quadrante, hodie plus non laborá*bi*mus; sed cras matur*e* surg*e*mus, atque decem minut*is* ante septimam laborem incipi*e*mus, labor*ábi*mus quinas horas, tum, meridi*e*, quietem capi*e*mus (we *shall* take), dein laborabimus totum postmeridiem, hor*a* vero quint*a* cum tribus quadrantibus laborare cessa*bi*mus, atque hor*a* non*a* vespertin*a* cúbitum perg*e*mus.

Sex horas laborare, To work six hours; *Septem horas dormire*, To sleep seven hours. The *duration* of time, like in English, is expressed by *Accusative when* a thing happens, as stated above, otherwise by Abl. without preposition.

Cubitum pergimus. When two verbs occur in a sentence depending on each other, as: he *goes* to *sleep*, one of them will always be in Infinitive (*to* sleep); ex.: labor*are* cessamus, we cease *to* work. But, if the verb, upon

which the other depends, signifies motion, like *pergere*, *ire*, to go, the other verb will not take Infinitive in Latin, but *supinum*. As we mark the supinum of every verb, there will be no difficulty to find and employ it. As: *laboro*[1] *vi*, *tum*, the last, *laboratum*, is the supinum. Example: Quo perg*e*mus cras mane? Cras mane labora*tum* perg*e*mus.–Quando perg*e*mus dormi*tum*?–Heri quadrante post nonam cúbi*tum* perre*xi*mus, sed noct*e* futura dormi*tum* tardius ibimus (*eo*, we shall go).

EXERCITIA SCRIBENDA.

AD PENSUM DECIMUM.

1. Quid est hora? minutum secundum? — 2. Quid sunt septimana?–mensis?–annus?—3. Enumera dies septimanæ! menses anni!—4. Quo minuto, qua hora, quoto die, cuius mensis est finis (*end*) anni?—5. Quando fini*etur* (will be ended) sæculum XIX-um?—6. Quando reperuit Americam Christóphorus Columbus?—7. Quo anno est natus (born) Geórgius Washington?—8. Quando fuit libertas vindicata?—9. Quis (who) est piger?—10. Quómodo (*how?*) fiunt domus fórmidæ?—11. Quibus tempóribus anni est cálidum?–frígidum?—12. Quot horas dormire est sat?–quibus (to whom, pl.)?

PARADIGMATA·VARIA

A demonstrative pronoun, a I declension noun and a III. decl. adjective declined together:

DECLINATIO PRIMA

NUMERUS SINGULARIS	NUMERUS PLURALIS
Nominatívus; hæc casa húmilis	hæ casæ húmiles
Genitívus, huius casæ húmilis	harum casarum humílium
Datívus, huic casæ húmili	his casis humílibus
Accusatívus, hanc casam húmilem	has casas húmiles
Vocatívus,* — casa húmilis	— casæ húmiles
Ablatívus, hac casa húmili	his casis humílibus

*** The *Vocatívus* is a case only used in addressing a person or a thing. It has no endings of its own, excepting in the *us* masculines, sing. of the second declension; in all other cases it is like the Nom.**

DECLINATIO SECUNDA

A, *us* et *er*

NUM. SING.	NUM. PLUR.
Nom. hic culter acutus	hi cultri acuti
Gen. huius cultri acuti	horum cultrorum acutorum
Dat. huic cultro acuto	his cultris acutis
Acc. hunc cultrum acutum	hos cultros acutos
Voc. — culter acute	— cultri acuti
Abl. hoc cultro acuto	his cultris acutis

B, *um*

with the neuter (*e*) of a III. decl. adjective.

N. SING.	N. PLUR.
Nom. hoc pensum breve	hæc pensa brévia
Gen. huius pensi brevis	horum pensorum brevium
Dat. huic penso brevi	his pensis brevibus
Acc. hoc pensum breve	hæc pensa brevia
Voc. — pensum breve	— pensa brevia
Abl. hoc penso brevi	his pensis brevibus

DECLINATIO TERTIA

An interrog pron., an *is* f. noun, with an adj. in the I.

	N. SING.	N. PLUR.
N.	quæ turris alta?	quæ turres altæ?
G.	cuius turris altæ?	quarum turrium altarum?
D.	cui turri altæ?	quibus turribus altis?
Ac.	quam turrem altam?	quas turres altas?
V.	— turris alta	— turres altæ
Ab.	qua turre alta?	quibus turribus altis?

A III. decl. *O*-noun with the possessive pronoun *suus, a um,* (his, hers, its) and an adj. in comparative degree.

	N. SING.	N. PLUR.
N.	pabo suus maior	pabones sui maiores
G.	pabonis sui maioris	pabonum suorum maiorum
D.	paboni suo maiori	pabonibus suis maioribus
Ac.	pabonem suum maiorem	pabones suos maiores
V.	pabo — maior	pabones — maiores
Ab.	pabone suo maiore	pabonibus suius maioribus

An *us* III. decl. neuter noun with a present participle and an adj. in the superlative degree.

	N. SING.	N. PLUR.
N.	corpus radians maximum	corpora radiantia maxima
G,	corporis radiantis maximi	corporum radiantium maximorum
D.	corpori radianti maximo	corporibus radiantibus maximis
Ac.	corpus radians maximum	corpora radiantia maxima
V.	corpus radians maximum	corpora radiantia maxima
Ab.	corpore radiante maximo	corporibus radiantibus maximis

An *ex* III. f. noun with *qualis* and an adj. of one ending.

	N. SING.	N. PLUR.
G.	qualis forfex hebes?	quales forfices hebetes?
N.	qualis fórficis hebetis?	qualium forficum hebetium?
D.	quali forfici hebeti?	qualibus forficibus hebetibus?
Ac.	qualem forficem hebetem?	quales forfices hebetes?
V.	— forfex hebes	— forfices hebetes
Ab.	quali forfice hebeti?	qualibus forficibus hebetibus?

An *um* II. decl. noun with *istud* and an adj. of one ending.

	N. SING.	N. PLUR.
N.	istud tectum hebes	ista tecta hebetia
G.	istius tecti hebetis	istorum tectorum hebetium
D.	isti tecto hebeti	istis tectis hebetibus
Acc.	istud tectum hebes	ista tecta hebetia
V.	— tectum hebes	— tecta hebetia
Abl.	isto tecto hebeti	istis tectis hebetibus

DECLINATIO QUARTA

A IV. decl. m. noun with demonst. *idem* and the perf. participle *factus*, from *facio*.

	N. SING.	N. PLUR.
N.	*i*dem curr*us* fac*tus*	*ii*dem curr*us* fac*ti*
G.	*eius*dem curr*us* fac*ti*	*eorun*dem curr*uum* fact*orum*
D.	*ei*dem curr*ui* fac*to*	*iis*dem curr*ibus* fac*tis*
Ac.	*eun*dem curr*um* fac*tum*	*eos*dem curr*us* fac*tos*
V.	— currus fac*te*	— curr*us* fac*ti*
Ab.	*eo*dem curr*u* fac*to*	*iis*dem curr*ibus* fac*tis*

NB. Acus has its Dat. and Abl. pl. in ac*ubus*.

Domus with *talis* and the fut. pass. participle of *habeo*.

	N. SING.	N. PLUR.
N.	tal*is* dom*us* hab*enda*	tal*es* dom*us* hab*endæ*
G.	tal*is* dom*us* hab*endæ*	tal*ium* dom*uum* habend*arum*
D.	tal*i* dom*ui* hab*endæ*	tal*ibus* dom*ibus* hab*endis*
Ac.	tal*em* dom*um* hab*endam*	tal*es* dom*os* hab*endas*
V.	— dom*us* hab*enda*	— dom*us* hab*endæ*
Ab.	tal*i* dom*o* hab*enda*	tal*ibus* dom*ibus* hab*endis*

NB. We may also say dom*orum*.

DECLINATIO QUINTA

Dies with *ille* and an adj. in masc.

	N. SING.	N. PLUR.
N.	ill*e* di*es* fest*us*	ill*i* di*es* fest*i*
G.	ill*ius* di*ei* fest*i*	ill*orum* di*erum* fest*orum*
D.	ill*i* di*ei* fest*o*	ill*is* di*ebus* fest*is*
Ac.	ill*um* di*em* fest*um*	ill*os* di*es* fest*os*
V.	— di*es* fest*e*	— di*es* fest*i*
Ab.	ill*o* di*e* fest*o*	il*is* di*ebus* fest*is*

NB. Dies is also used in feminine.

The adjectives *unus*, *ullus*, *nullus*, *solus*, *totus*, *álius*, *uter*, *alter néuter* are thus declined: null*us*, nill*íus* null*i*, null*um*, null*e*, null*o*, Pl: null*i*, *æ*, *a*, null*orum*, *arum*, *orum*, null*is*, null*os*, *as*, *a*, null*i*, *æ*, *a*, null*is*. Those not ending in *us*, have no special Voc.

PARADIGMATA VERBORUM

In order to help the student to put the material thus far offered to more varied uses, we present the following paradigms, somewhat in anticipation as they are not yet due. Although these moods and tenses are not complete, they are the most essential ones, and may be learnt by an occasional glancing through them; they are of immense importance and knowing them before hand will render those which follow all the more easy for the student.

The first is the neuter verb *Sum*, I am.
Pres. Infin. *esse*, to be.
Perf. Infin. *fuisse*, to have been.

MODUS INDICATIVUS

TEMPUS PRÆSENS

I am, *ego sum*
thou art, *tu es*
he, she, it is, (*is*, *ille*) est
we are, *nos sumus*
ye are, *vos estis*
they are, (*ii*, *illi*) sunt

TEMPUS IMPERFECTUM

I was, *ego eram*
thou wert, *tu eras*
he, she, it was, (*is*, *ille*) *erat*
we were, *nos eramus*
ye were, *vos eratis*
they were, (*ii*, *illi*) *erant*

TEMPUS PRÆTERITUM PERFECTUM

I have been, *ego fui*
thou hast been, *tu fuisti*
he, she, it has been, (*is*) *fuit*
we have been, *nos fúimus*
ye have been, *vos fuistis*
they have been, (*ii*) *fuerunt* or *fuere*

TEMPUS PRÆTERITUM PLUSQUAM-PERFECTUM

I had been, *ego fúeram*
thou hadst been, *tu fúeras*
he, she, it had been, (*is*) *fúerat*
we had been, *nos fueramus*
ye had been, *vos fueratis*
they had been, (*ii*) *fúerant*

TEMPUS FUTURUM SIMPLEX

I shall be, *ego ero*
thou wilt be, *tu eris*
he, she, it will be, (*is*) *erit*
we shall be, *nos érimus*
ye will be, *vos éritis*
they will be, (*ii*) *erunt*

TEMPUS FUTURUM EXACTUM

I shall have been, *fúero*
thou wilt have been, *tu fúeris*
he, she, it will have been (*is*) *fúerit*
we shall have been, *nos fuérimus*
ye will have been, *vos fuéritis*
they will have been, (*ii*) *fúerint*

NB. 1. The personal pronouns (*ego*, *tu*, &c.) have no 3d person in the Nom.
2. When we need such we use, either the subject, repeating it for the occasion, or some of the pronouns, as, is, ille, ipse, hic.
3. The personal pronouns are seldom used at all, except for emphasis, or opposition
4. In addressing a person or a thing, always the 2nd person is used.

DECLINATIO VERBORUM

The meaning of the tenses can easily be gathered from the English of *Sum*.

The principal tenses being the *present*, the *past* and the *future*, we only present these, in the Indicative Mood, Active Voice.

VOX ACTIVA
Modus Indicationis
TEMPUS PRÆSENS

I	II	III	IV
ego labor*o*	ego hab*eo*	ego scrib*o*	ego fini*o*
tu labor*as*	tu hab*es*	tu scrib*is*	tu fin*is*
(is) labor*at*	(iș) hab*et*	(is) scrib*it*	(is) fin*it*
nos labor***amus***	nos hab***emus***	nos scríb***imus***	nos fin***imus***
vos labor***atis***	vos hab***etis***	vos scríb***itis***	vos fin***itis***
(ii) labor***ant***	(ii) hab***ent***	(ii) scrib***unt***	(ii) fin***iunt***

TEMPUS PRÆTERITUM PERFECTUM.

I	II
ego labor***avi***	ego háb***ui***
tu labor***a(vi)sti***	tu hab***uisti***
(is) labor***avit***	(is) háb***uit***
nos labor***ávimus***	nos hab***úimus***
vos labor***avistis***	vos hab***uistis***
(ii) labor***averunt***	(ii) hab***uerunt***
or labor***avere***	*or* hab***uere***

III	IV
ego scrip***si***	ego fin***ivi***
tu scrip***sisti***	tu fin***ivisti***
(is) scrip***sit***	(is) fin***ivit***
nos scríp***simus***	nos fin***ívimus***
vos scrip***sistis***	vos fin***ivistis***
(ii) scrip***serunt***	(ii) fin***iverunt***
or scrip***sere***	*or* fin***ivere***

TEMPUS FUTURUM SIMPLEX

ego labor*abo*	ego hab*ebo*	ego scrib*am*	ego fíni*am*
tu labor*abis*	tu hab*ebis*	tu scrib*es*	tu fíni*es*
(is) labor*abit*	(is) hab*ebit*	(is) scrib*et*	(is) fíni*et*
nos labor*ábimus*	nos hab*ébimus*	nos scrib*emus*	nos fini*emus*
vos labor*ábitis*	vos hab*ébitis*	vos scrib*etis*	vos fini*etis*
(ii) labor*abunt*	(ii) hab*ebunt*	(ii) scrib*ent*	(ii) fíni*ent*

NB. The *vi*, *ve* and *v*, in the perfect tense, were they are marked, are very often left out, without affecting the meaning.

PRÆSENS MODI INFINITI

labor*áre*	hab*ére*	scríbe*re*	fin*íre*

MODUS IMPERATIONIS

Sing.	labor*a*!	hab*e*!	scrib*e*!	fin*i*!
Pl.	labor*áte*!	hab*éte*!	scríb*ite*!	fin*íte*!

PARTICIPIA

PRÆSENS

labor*ans, tis,* hab*ens, tis,* scrib*ens, tis,* fin*iens, tis,*

PRÆTERITUM PERFECTUM

labor*atus, a, um,* háb*itus, a, um,* scrip*tus, a, um,* fin*itus, a, um,*

FUTURUM PASSIVUM

labor*andus, a, um,* hab*endus, a, um,* scrib*endus, a, um,* [fin*iendus, a, um,*

SUPINUM

labor*atum,* háb*itum,* scrip*tum,* fin*itum*

NB. Mark well, that the syllable next to the last is always the accented one, unless notated differently. The characteristic *a* of the 1st, *e* of the 2nd, and *i* of the 4th are always *long* and are to be so emphacised, while the *e* or *i* of the 3rd must be uttered *short.*

VOX PASSIVA

Modus Indicationis

TEMPUS PRÆSENS

I	II	III	IV
ego voc*or*	ego háb*eor*	ego trah*or*	ego aud*ior*
tu voc*aris(re)*	tu hab*eris(re)*	tu tráh*eris(re)*	tu aud*iris (re)*
(is) voc*atur*	(is) hab*etur*	(is) tráh*itur*	(is) aud*itur*
nos voc*amur*	nos hab*emur*	nos tráh*imur*	nos aud*imur*
vos voc*ámini*	vos hab*émini*	vos trah*ímini*	vos aud*ímini*
(ii) voc*antur*	(ii) hab*entur*	(ii) trah*untur*	(ii) aud*iuntur*

TEMPUS PRÆTERITUM PERFECTUM

ego vocat*us*,	ego háb*itus*,	ego tract*us*,	ego aud*itus*,
a, um, sum	*a, um, sum,*	*a, um, sum,*	*a, um, sum,*
tu vocat*us*,	tu háb*itus*,	tu tract*us*,	tu aud*itus*,
a, um, es,	*a, um, es,*	*a, um, es,*	*a, um, es,*
(is) vocat*us*,	(is) háb*itus*,	(is) tract*us*,	(is) aud*itus*,
a, um, est,	*a, um, est,*	*a, um, est*	*a, um, est,*
nos vocat*i*,	nos háb*iti*,	nos tract*i*,	nos aud*iti*,
æ, a, sumus,	*æ, a, sumus,*	*æ, a, sumus,*	*æ, a, sumus,*
vos vocat*i*,	vos háb*iti*,	vos tract*i*,	vos aud*iti*,
æ, a, estis,	*æ, a, estis,*	*æ, a, estis,*	*æ, a, estis,*
(ii) vocat*i*,	(ii) háb*iti*,	(ii) tract*i*,	(ii) aud*iti*,
æ, a, sunt,	*æ, a, sunt,*	*æ, a, sunt,*	*æ, a, sunt*

NB. Remember the examples: Georgius Washington *natus est* . . . . 3d conjugation.

TEMPUS FUTURUM SIMPLEX

ego voca*bor*	ego hab*ebor*	ego trah*ar*	ego aud*iar*
tu vocá*beris*	tu hab*éberis*	tu trah*eris*	tu aud*ieris*
or -bere	*or* -ébere	*or* -ere	*or* -ere
(is) vocá*bitur*	(is) hab*ébitur*	(is) trah*etur*	(is) aud*ietur*
nos vocá*bimur*	nos hab*ébimur*	nos trah*emur*	nos aud*iemur*
vos voca*bímini*	vos hab*ebímini*	vos trah*émini*	vos aud*iémini*
(ii) voca*buntur*	(ii) hab*ebuntur*	(ii) trah*entur*	(ii) aud*ientur*

NB. All passive and *deponent* verbs follow these models; hence *gaudeo*, being deponent in its perfect, will be gav*isus* sum, feminine, gav*isa* sum, &c., pl. gav*isi* sumus, f, gav*isæ* estis, &c.

EO. *Præs. Ind.* Eo, is, it, imus, itis, eunt. *Præt. Perf.* Ivi, ivisti, ivit, ivimus, ivistis, iverunt (ierunt, ivere, iere). *Fut. S.* Ibo, ibis, ibit, ibimus, ibitis, ibunt.

FIO. *Præs. Ind.* Fio, fis, fit, fimus, fitis, fiunt. *Præt. Perf.* Factus, a, um, sum, es, est, facti, æ, a, sumus, estis, sunt. *Fut. S.* Fiam, fies, fiet, fiemus, fietis, fient.

PRONOMINA INTERROGATIONIS

The answers given to these interrogatives will explain their meanings.

Quis?— ego, tu.—*Quid?* — currus, stèlla, equus.—*Qui?*—is qui; *qui* scopus? hic, qui . .—*Quod* fanum? — illud quod . . — *Ubi?* — in mola, in cœlo, super mensam, iuxta fabricam. — *Quando?* heri, hora tertia, millesimo septingentesimo octuagesimo nono.—*Cur, quare?* — quia, ideo quia. — *Quot?* duo, decem, tot (that many), totidem (as many). — *Quotus, a, um?* Primus, a, um, últimus, a, um.—*Quóties?*—semel, quinquies, tóties, una vice, decem vícibus.—*Quoteni, æ, a?*–singuli, æ, terni, æ, a, deni, æ, a.—*Quo?* in domum, ad molam, super tectum.—*Unde?* — e domo, a turre, e stábulo, ab aqua, de tecto.—*Qualis, e?* — altus, a, um, lucidus, a, um, opacus, a, um, iúvenis, e, senex, senis, piger,–gra, um álacer, álacris,–cre, fórmidus, a, um, cálidus, a, um, frígidus, a, um.

EXERCITIA GENERALIA SCRIBENDA
AD PENSA DECEM PRIORA.

(**These are answers; the students should reason out the questions and write out both**).

1. In hac patre prima Palæstræ habuimus pensa decem. —2. Nominativus Pluralis in Penso secundo tractatur. 3.— Est fanum.—4. Est mola.—5. Non sunt; mucrones sicarum sunt acuti.—6. Est; vocatur pabo.—7. Vocatur forfex.—8. Est scopus.—9. Quia sunt in cœlo.—10. Quum nec sol, nec luna neque stellæ lucent.—11. Est díes.—12. Eam aqua vertit. —13. Ab equo movetur.—14. Is non a planetis moveter sed abs se.—15. Trahit in fabricam; e mola.—16. Acus est multo acutior penicillo.—17. Iupiter est maximus omnium; est Mercurius.—18. Maxima sunt corpora cœlestia, minima autem infusoria.—19. Ii qui 100,000 centussium habent sunt paucissimi. —20. Qui 15 libellas e 50 perdit, habet residuas 35.—21. Duo quadrantes & denarius nec plus sunt nec minus quam 12 quinarii. —22. Vicies decem sunt totidem ac decies vicena.—23. Novem est semisse plus quam sex.—24. Si ¼ addimus uni quartæ, hanc autem dimidio, habebimus unum integrum.—25. In sæculo sunt — decennia, — quadriennia.—26. Sæculum XX-imum incipit — —; finit — —.—27. Annus *quivis* 4-tus est bissextilis.

in
intra

circa circum
extra ultra

super
supra

sub
infra